The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,036—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 per dozen bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
P.L. SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	900	H. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
P.L. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MASSILLIA	4918 1000	C. Fraser	30th Jan.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA ANNITE FLORIO & RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and price versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 15, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Permi	3,900	550	5th Feb. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	650	21st Feb 790

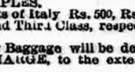
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3390	Blight	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3068	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3390	Blight	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted on every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class steamer CLAN FORBES, 2500 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will sail from Bombay for London on or about the 31st Instant.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every comfort.

For cabin plans rate of passages &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January, 17 1890.

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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

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INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND CLASS.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

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MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs, and cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenoma.	
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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SUPERIOR CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JAVAS, No. 1	per box Rs. 3	8	HAVANNA-Shaped, Trichinopolies ... Rs. 2 0
Do. No. 2	,, ,, 3	0	DAWSON'S Muster do. ... ,, 1 12

NOBLE'S Muster Trichinopolies ... Re. 1 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS (35, ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

A Novelty in Chutneys.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. **POONA CHUTNEY.** Per Bottle Re. 1-4.

Healthy and Appetising. May be had "Sweet" or "Dry."

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } J. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

TENNIS & CRICKETING

"NEW STRIPES & CHECKS." TO MATCH.

"LATEST STYLE"

LOUNGE COAT AND TROUSERS, a large Range ... Rs. 36
VERY STYLISH CASHMERE SERGES ... Rs. 38 & 40
FINE WHITE SAXONY, MELTON FINISHED, or Twilled Faced Flannels, Coat and Trousers ... Rs. 36 & 40
SHIRTS WITH COLLAR (& POCKET) ... ,, 9

SUITS
Hat and Tie Ribbons, Waist Squares, Belts, Club Colours.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

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GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

This preparation has been before the public for many years, and has steadily gained in popular favour.

It contains a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitters *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but They give tone,

They strengthen the system,

They improve the appetite,

They give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirits through long illness;

They revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid, or abstain from intoxicants.

They steady the nerves,—as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness, arising from over exertion and anxiety, frequently testify.

They are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the inafant to the adult, but are peculiary adapted to delicate females.

We shall be pleased to forward a Pamphlet containing Testimonials received from different districts.

We are also in a position to refer any *bona fide* inquirers to responsible people in almost every district, who can speak from experience of the beneficial effects of the QUININE BITTERS.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS.

14, Market Square, Wellington, Salop, December 31st, 1888.

Gentlemen,—I find that GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS sell well; and many customers have told me how effectual they have proved for their particular complaint.

* * * *—Yours truly,
J. HALL, Dispensing Chemist.

"Observer" Office, Mumbles, Swansea, March 25th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS in cases of loss of energy and mental depression. One bottle completely proved of inestimable benefit to me.

Yours truly,
ROBERT MORRISON,
Editor "Mumbles Observer."

It is confidently recommended for CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN generally, who have to devote themselves to

STUDY AND BRAIN WORK;

To CLERKS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, SEMPSTRESSES, and all who

WORK LONG HOURS IN CLOSE ROOMS;

To the TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKER.

To the COLLIER and MINER, and others who have to

BREATHE IMPURE AIR;

TO FARMERS, QUARRYMEN, LABOURERS, and all who have to stand

EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER;

IT GIVES

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,

HEALTH TO THE SICK,

AND

ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some Members of the Trade to pass substitutes, or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS' is on label-stamp, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe, and under his direct management.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay and Up-Country at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per bottle.

References can be made to Mr. NURSILAL DAMODHERDAS MAPERA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	,, 00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses, The finest Upright Grand Imported	,, 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ...	,, 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875

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THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	,, 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	,, 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	,, 1,000

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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BLUETHNER!!

BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

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HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA AND BURMAH

FOR

BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND

AND

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ...	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Expressss, 5 do. ...	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Expressss (taking 125 grains powder) ...	Rs. 65.
500 ,, do. ...	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

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BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each) ..	Rs	800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.) ...		400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p. ...		180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and orks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,

The most highly finished Machines in the Market.

THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.

Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.

Write for Price Lists to

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

FOR SALE

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED, a brau-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for oneor a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

Abran-new E ish-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.

One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.

One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS CROCKERY and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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And if not sold by that time, the Rink will then be let go to the highest tender.

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The profits of the Institution, considering the amount of capital invested, have been simply enormous; and next season, the dividends are likely to be even most. A similar Rink in Calcutta has been running to splendid business through the second season, and is now being made a permanent institution of that city. A large Rink is also being opened in Rangoon, with every prospect of success.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 10 Proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Secretary.

Bombay, 29 January, 1890.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
H. R. COBBOLD.
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAK DOORS, WINDOWS, and other woodwork for the Executive Engineer, Aden, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 28th Jan. 1890.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ordnance officer in charge up to 12 noon, on 3rd March, 1890, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1890, up to the 31st March, 1891. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3rd February to 26 February, 1890, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee per set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 3rd March, 1890. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V. All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

T. FOWLE. Captain, R. A.,
for Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 27 January, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING,
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 17th February, 1890, for the supply to this company of 200 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon,—First class Teak logs required for the Carriage and Wagon Department at Ajmere.

The price should include delivery either at the Company's Basin Colaba or at the stores Depot Parel.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender, for Timber" and each Tender must be accompanied by security deposit of Rs. 250 (Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company) or the Tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. W. STUART,
For Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 29th January, 1890.

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Dead Man's Secret, or the Valley of Gold; by J. E. Maddock, F.R.G.S.....	3 2
Old Crusty's Niece; by J. Jackson Wray and T. Jackson Wray.....	2 4
Strange True Stories of Louisiana; by George W. Cable	4 12
Through the Crowd; by Hubert Simmons	3 12
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Ave Maris Stella Meditations for the Month of Mary, from Italian: by M. Hopper	1 0
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Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1890	1
Catholic Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1890; by the Editor of The Catholic Directory	0 1
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Dust: A Letter to the Rev. C. Gore, M.A., by the Rev. Luke Rivington, M.A., on his Book "Roman Catholic Claims"	0 5
Eternal Priesthood; by Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster	1 10
Life of St. Dominic; by the Rev. Pere H. D. Lacordaire, with Portrait.....	4 2
Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the French; by the very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D.D.V.G.	2 4
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NOTICES.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY 5th February. Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of old material consisting of Firebars, Fishplates Bolts and nuts, spikes, skeleton wheels, steel tyres, aggregating about 745 tons now lying in the Store Yards, Wari Bunder, and Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 24th January 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for eleven months, commencing the first day of March, 1890, estimated at 350 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form sealed, super cribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 5th February after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January 1890.

TENDERS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following works between Poona and Belgaum on the S. M. Railway.

Sealed tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 20th of February 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

All information with regard to these works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

LIST OF WORKS.
(1) Porch to Belgaum Station Building.
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(4) Latrines for Guards-quarter at Belgaum.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrie and every class of shoeing done

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM.
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887	£300,690
1825.....	£988,156
1886.....	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....	£2 196,972	8	1881.....	£4,673,299	5 1
1876.....	£3,492,950	1 4	1886.....	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai ...	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,125
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		260
Ballary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		405
Breul's Cawapore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,980	1,980 Rs. 55		365xd.
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	.. Rs. 30		190
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,325
French Press Co.....	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500 Rs. 25		415
Mammar Manuf. Co....	1,400	250	250 Rs. 45		370xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		5)
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		425
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45		512½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125 Rs. 11		85
New P. of W. Press....	600	400	All Rs. 40		320
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).	500	500	500 Rs. 50		5)
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 55		47)
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,100	1,000 Rs. 120		1,15)
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		51)
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	2,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	60	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	77
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	28)
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,0	Rs. 20	120
Ballary S. & W. Mill	871	5	5	Rs. 25	490
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	5	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	..	525
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	675
Bezar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 55	860
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 00	960
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 20	665
Connaught Mills Ld...	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	490
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,415	50	5	Rs. ..	590
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	485
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,00	1,00	..	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,00	1,00	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	730
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	...	00
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	57	Rs. 37	725non
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Dits. 50	703
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,0	Dits. 5	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	5	Rs. 2	465
Jamabai Mfg. Co.,	1,800	25	25	Rs. 1	285
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	5	Rs. 1	642½
affer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	5		10)
increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	625
Jewraj Ballee S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	540
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	785
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	600		1,00	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	490
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Maragon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	112½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,360
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,125
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	905
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,00	..	350
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	350
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. ..	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,180		125	..	10
Queen S. & W. Co..	7200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	735½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5	1,065
sson S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,09
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	50	50	...	50)
Sholapore S.& W. Co ..		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	41)
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	690
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	370
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt b per ct	...	£16	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaand 5 per cent.....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	1420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
	750	150	150	p.ct	165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,000
Do. (3rd issue) ...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	750
Municipal Bonds	....	..	...	p.c	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	101
Cooper, Madon Ld ..	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	70
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	320
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	600	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mady & Co ...	,000	1	125	Nil.	35 25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80)
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar noon on the 30th January.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 4-30 p.m., on Thursday the 30th instant.

From 1st February the charge per word on messages to Europe and Great Britain is reduced by two (half four) annas, *via* Turkey, Teheran or Suez.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	...	58	2	54
Teheran	29	7	35	...	18
Suez	29	7	33	...	42

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 29th Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	8	...	3
,, Kurrachee ...	...	16	...	1
,, Madras...	...	30	...	1

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Mr. Vernon's Team *vs.* The Parsees.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Lower Colaba Schools, Lord Reay presiding, 5 p.m.
Evening Entertainment, Mr. Vernon's Team, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatre's Grand Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—I. M. S. Lawrence, from Karachi. Yesterday:—Kaveri (s), from Mangalore; Venetia (s), Hongkong; Huzara (s), London; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), and Govino (s), for Karachi; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. R. W. Liebschwager, residing at Hornby Road, reports having lost a currency note for Rs. 100 and four notes for Rs. 10 each on the evening of Monday, the 27th instant, somewhere between Chowpatty and Queen's Road.

THEFT AT SEA.—On the arrival of the s. s. Karagola from Karachi on Tuesday, the second officer, Mr. Patterson, reported to the water police authorities here that while they were at sea, his watch and chain, were stolen from his cabin on Saturday night last.

FIRE AT MALABAR HILL.—A jowlee hut, situated in the compound of a bungalow at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, and occupied by a dhobie, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and before any measures could be taken to save it was burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage to property is estimated at Rs. 300.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a boy, named Kassim Abram, was charged before Mr. Richardson with the theft of some rice, valued at Rs. 1-8 from the Carnac Bunder, at 2 a.m. yesterday morning, Police Inspector Stanford was in charge of the case. The accused, who was convicted, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—The case that was adjourned, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, in which Ismail Mahomed was charged with the theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 125, was decided by Mr. Cooper yesterday, the accused being convicted, and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a mendicant, named Bargum, aged 60 years, who died on Tuesday from injuries sustained to her limbs on the 9th instant, by having been accidentally knocked down by a labour-cart, while passing along the Frere Road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SALE OF A MILL.—The Prince of Wales Spinning Mill, situate at Chinchpoogly, was auctioned by Messrs. Bennett and Company, at their premises, at Apollo Street yesterday. The bidding began with four lakhs of rupees, and gradually rose to Rs. 4,20,000, at which figure it was knocked down to Messrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, Peerbhoy and Hormusjee Eduljee Alibless.

THE ENGLISH *vs.* PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.—Mr. Vernon's team play the Parsees to-day and to-morrow. The following is the Parsee team:—Messrs. J. M. F. Patel (captain), M. E. Pavri, D. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, B. D. Gagrat, F. Dubash, L. Doctor, J. M. Morenas, Pundole, Machliwalla, Bapasola, and Billimoria. By the kindness of the Colonel and Officers of the 4th Rifles and Volunteers the Band will play on the ground on Thursday and Friday. The English team will be entertained by the Parsee team at Petit Hall this evening. Several of the leaders of English and native society have accepted invitations.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Yenkappa Ramappa, residing at Marine Lines, reports that on Monday a sum of Rs. 109, in cash, was stolen from his rooms. A wooden box, in which the money was kept, was found forced open. The complainant suspects his nephew, Natha Eknack, who after the discovery of the theft, was found to have disappeared. It would seem that he has been tracked to his native village, a place called Chowk, in the Tanna zilla, but he is still at large.

THEFT AT OOMER JOOMAL'S STABLES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged Bagoo Hurry, a groom, employed in the Commission Stables of Mr. Oomer Joomal at Bellasis Road, Byculla, before Mr. P. Ryan, on two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of sundry brass and copper vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 25. The stolen vessels were recovered from Marwarrees, with whom they had been pledged by the accused from time to time. Bagoo Hurry, on pleading guilty to both the charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF.—Wyly Mahomed was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with committing mischief. As Police Inspector Stanford was going his rounds at 5 a.m. yesterday morning he heard a noise in a tree in the compound of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, and upon going nearer he discovered the accused, who was breaking off branches and tieing them in a bundle. Upon seeing the police officer he attempted to escape, and in doing so sprained his foot, and was thus easily captured. He was convicted, and sentenced to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—Succaram Vittu on Tuesday visited his friend, Vittoo Gopal, at New Nagpada. He had scarcely gone when Gopal missed a gold neck ornament, which he valued at Rs. 30, from the place it was usually kept. Gopal had hitherto been on very good terms with his friend Succaram, but the mysterious disappearance of the trinket nevertheless caused him to suspect Succaram. He informed the police, and Succaram was arrested. Gopal's suspicions turned out correct, for upon enquiry the gold neck ornament was recovered from a Marwarree, with whom it would seem Succaram had pledged it. Succaram was brought before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge. He pled guilty, and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—After the pastoral visit to the Churches of Bassein, the Bishop of Damaun has issued a pastoral letter, from which the following paragraph is extracted:—"Though great doubts were entertained regarding the salutary results of the pastoral visit to the Churches of the Bassein district, though the press, which is not invariably infallible in its views, frequently discussed the matter, anticipating that some of the people of Bassein, imbued with discouragement and illfeeling, were unwilling to accord a favourable reception to the prelate's visit, yet we can happily assert in presence of facts that we were made the object of singular affection and respectful consideration throughout the district of Bassein. We do not only refer to the faithful of this district but to the civil authorities who, without distinction of caste and creed, tendered us their homage, repeatedly evincing their joy with our visit."

SHOCKING STREET ROLLER ACCIDENT.—A young boy of thirteen years, named Minino DeCruz, died a most painful death yesterday from lockjaw, caused by injuries he had received in tampering with a street roller while in motion. A week past last Friday it would seem the boy had been sent on a message by his master, and while on his way he saw a road metal roller at work. He placed his hand between the axle and the roller, the result being that his hand was caught in the machine and shockingly injured, the whole arm being crushed from finger tips to shoulder. The poor youth was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, unable even to speak until Saturday last. Tetanus or lock-jaw set in, and he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, when the following verdict was accorded:—That the death of Minino DeCruz was caused by tetanus, following a wound of the arm, which was accidentally caught in the axle of a street metal roller.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.—Nervous disorders are closely related to troubles in the digestive organs, indeed, they are generally traceable to defective digestion. Most nervous people are dyspeptic also. The stomach does not digest the food; the necessary supply of vital particles which the blood should receive from properly digested food fails, the demand made upon the blood by the various organs of the body for these life and strength giving particles cannot be answered, and the result is felt almost immediately upon the most sensitive portions of the human organism—the nerves. Impure blood irritates the nerves and causes nervous debility. This renders the nervous system very liable to be affected by unhealthful influences, and the affections of different nerves are known by different terms or forms of diseases. Weak persons are generally nervous. In nine cases out of ten if the imperfect digestion be remedied the nervousness and debility will disappear. The best remedy of the age is Gwilym Evans' Quinine Bitters. Principal Agent for India—Narseelall D. Mapara, 7, Third Bhonvada, Bombay.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Upon a perusal of the deliberations of the last Social Conference, and the correspondence which has since appeared on the subject in your columns, the first question which I am prompted to ask is, can we, Hindus, with our present social distinctions, ever become morally better and stronger so as to be able to grapple with the many social problems that press for solution.

Even in Europe and America, where society is free from the trammels of caste, the opinion is gaining ground among writers and thinkers on social questions that, unless there is a moral quickening of the general conscience and a truer insight into the part the moral sentiment will be called upon to play as a lubricant to facilitate the working of the social machine, the social and economic evils which press most heavily on the general welfare cannot be effectually dealt with by legislative methods alone, however radical they may be.

There was, indeed, a time when the moral sentiment among us was so completely dead as to make us not only tolerate but uphold with all our might the most inhuman and immoral practices; and our English rulers had to leave aside, for a time, their policy of social and religious neutrality, and put down by legislative interference a number of evils closely bound up with the social and religious usages of the people. Are we still in the same state of moral helplessness notwithstanding our intellectual and political progress, and the presence amongst us of a larger number of educated and enlightened men, some of them enjoying high social and political influence? What is it that makes our leaders of social reform powerless to bring about a real advance in social progress? They spare no pains in appearing before the public, especially in the Presidency Towns on occasions of such gatherings as the National Congress, with elaborate speeches and learned discourses in classical English on the Shastras and their bearings on the social questions of the day. If they cannot, without legislative aid, convert the whole country to their views, why cannot they form a party of really earnest followers from amongst the educated classes, and create a more healthy public sentiment by the force of example? In this direction at least there cannot, and certainly ought not to be, any insurmountable difficulty, provided we are honest and sincere.

Take the case of the widow re-marriage movement, can we say honestly that our leaders work with sincerity, earnestness, and a due sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice in its cause? If so why did the editor of the Madras *Hindu* feel it necessary to go all the way from Madras to Bombay to celebrate the re-marriage of his widowed daughter at the house of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas. Mr. C. N. Bhat, in his letter published in your issue of the 22nd instant, states that the above marriage was celebrated under the auspices of the venerable secretary of the Conference. If so I take leave to ask why could not the marriage be performed at Madras, the scene of his labours in the cause of widow re-marriage? I ask this question Mr. Editor, because I have reason to believe that two years ago the Dewan Bahadur was weighed in the balance and found wanting by one of his own relations. I refer to the late Mr. A. Srinivas Rao, Chief Justice of Gwalior, who, as you are aware, died here about two months ago, leaving a young widow of about 14 years of age. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Shrinivas on the 18th of January, 1887, to his friend Pandit Vaman Shastri Islampurkar of Bombay, shows what encouragement he received from the Dewan Bahadur in his wishes to promote social reform. Mr. Shrinivas was a widower at the date of the letter. In answer to his friend's suggestion that he should marry a widow, he says:—

"I have considered the pros and cons of the subject mooted by you, and much as I wish to set a good example to my ignorant and superstitious countrymen, I am sorry I cannot act up to my convictions. Such is the advice of my friends and well-wishers also of Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Row. Under these circumstances I am reluctantly obliged to forego the pleasure of marrying a grown up and educated lady, and to act for the present as the people wish. My lot having been cast in a conservative Native State, I cannot boldly set defiance to immemorial usages, about which there is a great deal of difference of opinion even among educated gentlemen and shastrees. If half a dozen educated and experienced gentlemen, like Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonath Rao and Raja Sir T. Madava Rao, make up their mind to support me through thick and thin, I will very willingly remarry a virgin widow. But alas, the time is not advanced as yet when we can do all that is reasonable and beneficial." Comment on the above is superfluous. In conclusion I will only ask if I am not justified in doubting whether we have grown morally stronger than we were in the days of *Sati*.—Yours, &c.,

SHAMARAO VITHAL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had no wish to enter into the controversy raised by the Hon. Mr. Nulkar's letter about the Social Reform Conference. But as my name has been mentioned by both sides in connection with the Subjects' Committee, I deem it necessary to make one or two remarks on the points at issue. As regards the clauses in the resolutions proposed at the Conference, which I had opposed in the sub-committee's meeting, it is but fair to state that I only pointed out their objectionable character, and said that I would oppose them if they were pressed at the Conference. Mr. Ranade remarked that he would have no objection to drop them if the general sense of the meeting appeared opposed to them; and, I think it is unfair to charge him with surreptitiously submitting them to the Conference. Your correspondent "Social Reformer" considers the sub-committee (of whom he admits only six to have been actually present) to be responsible for the careful consideration of the suggestions placed before it, and yet he throws the whole blame for the unsatisfactory character of the resolutions on Mr. Ranade, who, in the absence of most of those who were appointed to assist him, had at the eleventh hour, and in the midst of many other engagements, to select the topics and to draft the frame-work of the resolutions to be submitted to the Conference next morning. I do not know if, in the absence of the self-imposed work of Messrs. Ranade and Bhat, there would have been any work for the Conference to do when they met on the following day. But for any individual among us to take up any public work is a thankless task, and only subjects him very often to the most reckless and supercilious criticism. For, though few or none of us are disposed to do any voluntary work in the interests of the public, most of us think ourselves to be perfectly competent and authorized to find fault with what little work is done by others. This is the painful experience of all those whose sense of duty has ever induced them to engage in any work of public utility by sacrificing their precious leisure time to that work. What chance is there of the growth of public spirit in a community, the members of which are more ready to vilify those who show any sparks of such a spirit, than to show the least appreciation of the efforts made by them! "Social Reformer" should have come out in his own name to enable the public to judge of his claim to speak in terms of unmeasured contempt of men of such high character, acknowledged worth, and rare public spirit, as Messrs. Ranade and Bhat. The trite remark, that personal example is far more efficacious than talk in the work of social reform, loses all point when those who make the remark have no example to show of a single social reform of any importance or magnitude having been ever achieved merely by individual action, and without any attempt at combination for the purpose. Again if the reform of wide-spread social abuses were as easy as changing one's accustomed dress, all the reforms talked about would have been long since carried out. "Social Reformer" says that Mr. Nulkar has a much larger following than Mr. Ranade and his colleagues. I do not wonder at it, for the *role* of criticism is far more easy than that of actual work. But if the party of Mr. Nulkar, "Social Reformers," and other honest and sincere reformers, is as large as it is represented to be, it is a matter for congratulation. For, the field of social reform is open to every body, and the honest, earnest, and actual work of the practical social reformers' large party can soon extinguish the name and fame of such as Messrs. Ranade, Bhat, and whose following is declared to be insignificantly small.—I have, &c.,

Jan. 23. V. A. MODAK.

CREMATION is making rapid advance in public favour. The first cremation at Woking was conducted in the spring of the year 1885. About fifty cremations have taken place since last May, when operations were resumed after the entire reconstruction of the building hitherto existing there, and the addition of the handsome little chapel. On several occasions there have been two bodies cremated on the same day. Not only is hostile sentiment giving way, but it is beginning to be found that for middle and upper class funerals cremation is really cheaper than burial. The total cost of it, including everything ordinarily implied when we speak of a funeral, is stated to be 15*l*.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE IN TROUBLE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* FAKIRAPA BIN FAKIRAPA AND RAOJI BIN SAKARAM.

This was an appeal against the decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge, Dharwar, who, in September last, convicted and sentenced the first accused to fifteen months', and the second to two years', rigorous imprisonment, for voluntarily causing hurt to compel restoration of property, wrongful confinement for the purpose of compelling restoration of property, and wrongful confinement in secret.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, with Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the case, said:—

I have looked carefully through the opinions of the assessors and the judgment of the Court, to ascertain which of these six offences were held proved. But I find no distinct opinion or verdict, only a general finding, that Hanma and Yellia has been hurt by the prisoners, and on this the convictions and sentences are passed. I am of opinion that the committing magistrate ought at the time of making out the commitments to have put to himself definitively the question whether as regards each of these six or more hurts, there were sufficient grounds for committing the different prisoners for trial. He was bound under sections 222 and 223 to insert in the head of charge sufficient particulars of time, place, person and circumstances, as would give each of the prisoners notice of the matter with which he was charged. The Sessions Judge ought before commencing the trial to have rendered the charges more explicit, and especially before ordering a joinder of the two commitments. Section 233 is clear that for each distinct offence there must be a separate charge. Had the proper course been adopted it is probable that the evidence about the assaults on Harnava, Manava, and Adva would have been less bulky, as it would have been restrained within the limits of its connection with specific acts charged as offences. The findings that Hanma and Yellia were maltreated by the prisoners, seem to me, in the absence of finding of any specific illtreatment, to be based really on suspicion. It may be that the committing magistrate did not think the prisoners or all of them should have been put on their trial for all the different hurts in the evidence. If so, he should have made his meaning clear, and by specifying the particular hurts he committed them to be tried for, he would have reduced the length of the trial and the embarrassment of the prisoners. I am the more led to make these observations, because the learned Judge shows in his judgment that he did not believe in the truth of the circumstances of date and of the presence or absence of prisoner narrated by Hanma, and that he also doubted much of what the women testified. It is therefore clear that the want of definite specification in the heads of charge exposed the prisoners to the chance of conviction of some offence different to that for which they were being tried; for it is possible that the Judge held the particular hurts deposed to by Hanma and identified as to time, places and circumstances by his testimony, not proved, and at the same time held proved some other hurts to him neither identified by his testimony nor by notifying particulars in the charge. It is obvious also that unless the legal procedure is properly followed, the end of criminal procedure, i.e., the punishment of crime, will not be attained. The magistrates should be encouraged to ascertain the fact of a particular offence, and to collect evidence thereof before commitment; and not to expect convictions at the Sessions on a vague and multifarious evidence, causing suspicion of several offences, but yielding proof of none. The error to which a wrong procedure might lead the Court is similar to that of a judge who in a suit for debt does not find any of the items proved, but yet holds the debt to be proved on the same evidence. I am of opinion that it would be prejudicing the two prisoners who have appealed, if we determined the facts on the record of the trial; and I do not think we ought to acquit them, as the Judge and the assessors found them guilty, and the record does not shew that they objected to the misjoindor at the trial or asked for specification in the charges of hurt. (See Queen *vs.* Stroulger, L.R. 16Q. B.D 327.) The proper course, and to which Mr. Perozesha Mehta assents and the Government Pleader does not object, is to set aside the convictions and sentences of these two appellants and to direct that they be tried anew by the Court of Sessions. The charges relating to Hanma, to Rakmava, and to Yellia, should, I think, be the matter of separate trials. The Sessions Judge should ascertain from the prosecution which of the particular hurts they elect to proceed upon, and proper heads of charge should be framed. It may be assumed that any charges which cannot be supported by *prima facie* evidence, will not be pressed, and especially after the strictures passed by the Judge on some of the evidence before him. The prisoners should be given an opportunity to meet the charges, and allowed to give in fresh lists of witnesses.

JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

640—R and Byrne Rahimbhai—Habibbhai *vs* C A Turner—Payne, G and S. Part heard.

635—Janardhun G—Purmanandas Vithul and another *vs* Anandji Purshotum and another—M H Khan and in person.

650—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy *vs* Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy—Conroy and B.

664—Payne, G and S—Jadowji Cumulsey and another *vs* Nanabhoy Wishwanath and another—H Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

712-89—Craigie, Lyall and O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China *vs* Rahimtoola Somji and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

595-89—Little, S F and N—G H Dick and others *vs* Mahomedbhoy Bharmal—Ardesir, H and D. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

275-89—Little, S, F and N—George Salmon and others *vs* C A Turner and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

635-89—Pestonji and R—Lalchund Balkison *vs* Vakhatchund Tarachund and others—M, B and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

639-89—Little, S, F and N—Damji Ludha and others *vs* Khimji Luckmidas—Thakurdas, D and C.

651-99—H Bicknell—Nurrotum Shivdas and another *vs* Nowla Ruttna and others—Chalk, W and S.

655-89—Chalk, W and S—Pranjewandas Gordhundas *vs* Bhanji Jootha and others—Hore, C and B.

660-89—Boughton and B—C R R Braemer *vs* H H Braemer and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

550-88—In person—Janmahamed Laduck *vs* Laduck Haji and others—Wadia and G.

453-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Nurrotumdas Vulubdas and another *vs* Javerbai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

71-87—In person—Rampurtab Gulabroy *vs* Schanund Swami Coomar.

56-89—Little, S, F and N—Veerpal Dew

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pocshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

WALKING STICKS.—A very Choice selection, Kentish Cherry, Kendal Hazel, Ceylon Vines, Black Thorn, Orak, Orange, Olive, Wangee, Rattans, Ash Pants, from Re. 1.

THORPE & Co,
Military Tailors and General Outfitters, Bombay.

WHITE KID GLOVES, Just arrived, Soft and Fresh, 2 Buttons, all Sizes, from 7 to 10. Rs. 2-4 per pair.

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WALKING STICKS.—Sterling Silver Mounted, very Handsome, suitable for Presentation, &c., from Rs. 3-8. SWAGGER CANES, Real Ebony, and Malacca Canes, Rs. 3-8 each.

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JUST OPENED.—A large variety of CART and HORSES for little Children, from Re. 1-4; also DOLLS in all Sizes, at all Prices, both dressed and undressed.—Cheapest House, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's, next SATURDAY, PONY, HARNESS, and capital DOG-CART with hood, and a Vienna-built VICTORIA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation (Budget and other) will be held here on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-15, and 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, to be seen at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., 1 DB CF RIFLE, by Greener, and 1 DB CF GUN and RIFLE, combined by Wilkinson, London.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, at Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, at Re 1, and Pekoe Ans. 14 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake Repairing and Turning Patent Phoenixs and keep repairing materials in Stock is STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR DELHI AND CALCUTTA.— WANTED MERCANTILE AGENTS in piece, soft and fancy goods &c., in Germany. Address care of this paper.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.W.P.

WANTED.—An experienced European SHORTHAND REPORTER for *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to—Proprietors *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ex: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

TO LET.—ROOMS of the ground Floor the First and Second with Half of the Third Floor House No. 54, next to the *Bombay Samachar*, Frere Road

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREVE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, East, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE Ms. E. M. WALTON.)
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OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the dance at Government House, Malabar Point, THIS DAY, are requested to drive in by the Lower Gate. The Carriages will be parked outside the upper Gate, and on taking up at the platform will drive out by the Lower Gate.

J. HUMFREY, Major,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th January 1890.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Haldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

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BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

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SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
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WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
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Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs, 55
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Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WINE AND SPIRIT.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant., at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, as follows:—
100 boxes P. Valluby and Co. brandy.
50 medoc.
2 Hyds Austrian claret.
Terms of Sale.—Custom duty and other expenses in connection with the brandy to be paid and cleared way from the Bunder warehouse by the purchasers.

SALE OF WHITE AND SILK EMBROIDERED PIECE GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Meadow Street, as follows:—
A quantity of White Mulls, Jacconetts, Nainsook, Stripe, &c.
1 Case 300 pieces White Lapetta, 5 by 35.
5 Cases at 250 pieces White Lapetta, 9 by 40.
1 Case 16 pieces Silk Embroidered Velvet.
1 Case 12 pieces Silk Embroidered Velvet Superior.
1 Case Gold Brocade.
1 Case Gold Brocade.
1 Case Gold Embroidered Ganz Handkerchiefs, 2½ yards.
1. Bale 300 dozen White Handkerchiefs.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction Sale at their Rooms as follows.—
55 cases containing 600 square feet of flooring tiles and borders.
A lot single and double perambulators.
Bassinetto, boxes of croquet games, and swinging ladders for boys.
A mahogany square piano.
A upright piano.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 30, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CONGRESS PAVILION MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Congress-Secretary, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 31st instant, at the Top Hall, Byculla, consisting of a large quantity of rafters, planks, joists, ladders, cuttings of wood, rope, nails, and a quantity of coloured and white cloth, &c., &c.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., Ld. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator, of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld. (in Liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on a day to be fixed hereafter. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 30, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

THERE was some reaction in Silver in London yesterday, Reuter's financial telegram of last evening quoting the price ⅛d. lower at 44⅛d. per oz., which is confirmed by private messages; while Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £70¼ and £72, respectively. Consols remained at 97½, and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼. The Indian Council allotted two lakhs more extra Wire Transfers on Bombay at Monday's extreme rate of 1s. 5 15-32d. Braziers' Copper declined 10s. per ton, say to £60; and Brazier's Yellow Metal was ⅛ down. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 87¾; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at Rs. 25·25½.

Linseed was quiet at previous quotations; Rapeseed was also unaltered in value. In Wheat, Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool had declined 2d. per cental ex-quay; but other descriptions were unchanged. Coffee was firm in Mincing Lane at 103s. per cwt for all descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier yesterday evening; Surats steady; and a considerable falling off in the volume of business is indicated by the day's sales, which only reached 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. The spot price of Mid-American, however, remained at 6⅛d., and East Indian Cotton was without change; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, at 6 1-64d. for the nearer to 6 1-16d. for the more distant deliveries. The day's Imports were heavy, at 47,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change as regards staple goods; but we note an advance in the price of 40s. Mule Twist, at 9¾d. per lb.

April Futures were 9 points lower in New York yesterday at 11·04 cents.; but ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present and two previous seasons. 20,000 bales added at Brunswick the year before last cause yesterday's figures for 1888 to be that much heavier than they would otherwise have been:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	28,000	25,000	41,000
Three days' do.	78,000	75,000	72,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	4,333,000	4,371,000	4,537,000

Notwithstanding the less encouraging tenor of the news from the ruling markets for the staple as above chronicled, there has been a better enquiry for ready Cotton here to-day, though little or none for arrival contracts, and over 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands in a steady market and in the basis of previous quotations. Julgaum has again had the principal call, two-thirds of the total from shares being credited to that growth at Rs. 205½-12 per candy; the balance being made up of Bengal, at Rs. 178-88; Dhulia at Rs. 198-200; Pachora at Rs. 200 and Barsee, at Rs. 234 per candy.

WHEAT further depressed by the character of advices from the other side, continues dull, with transactions on a small scale; but dealers do not lower their rates, and quotations are unchanged.

SEEDS are steady with a moderate business passing; but without change in the price of any description.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,999 bales.
Wheat	3,360 cwts.
Linseed	802 ,,
Rapeseed.....	1,241 ,,
Gingelly	893 ,,
Ground Nuts	4,522 ,,
Castor Seed.....	1,229 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Cargo for immediate shipment is getting scarce again; but tonnage for February shipment is wanted, though in more distant positions it is neglected by takers. The Dragoman (s) has been berthed with 2,000 tons for picked ports at 23s. per ton, for February-March loading.

Exchange has been quiet to-day with a decline of 1-32 to 1-16d. in sympathy with the lower price of Silver, and also owing to the scarcity of Merchants' Bills, both ready and forward, which makes the Banks reluctant sellers for future delivery. A ready transaction is reported, between Banks, in Demand, at 1s. 5 15-32d., but thereafter the rate receded to our quotation. Credits closed at 1s. 6⅛ to 17-32d. for February delivery, and 1s. 5 15-32 to 7-16d. for March, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 5 17-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 21-32d to 11-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·86 to 1·86¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet again with a rather weaker feeling for Money, and 97 13-16 was quoted for Fours during the greater part of the day, though at closing 97⅞ was named, and the same for Monday's settlement, with the March account at 98⅛ to 5-16. For 4½ per cents. 100⅛, nominal, is quoted.

SHARES generally have been very quiet, and quotations are unchanged in the absence of fresh business to test them. In Cotton Mill scrip there has been rather more doing, and we have to report an improvement to the extent of Rs. 15 in Jubilee; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, Framji Petit, Luckmidas Khimjee, and Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Empress at our quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 7¼d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70¼
4½ per cent. ,, ...	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44⅛d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 28.

10 p.m.	73·3

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

6 a.m.	71·2
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 29.—Barometer has risen throughout the whole of the Indian region, and change is rapid in Behar; brisk, except in Sind and west and south of the Peninsula. A large high-pressure area overlies Northern India, whence pressure decreases briskly to the west coast and south of the Bay. Calms are variable, and breezes prevail in the Punjab and elsewhere; directions are fairly normal, and force is fresh in Bombay, Saugor Island and the Circars coast. Temperature has generally risen, except in Behar. Rise is brisk in the hills, and there was a sharp frost last night in the plains, in Punjab, and the North-West and Central Provinces, while minima on the hills are eight to ten degrees higher. Weather is cloudy and showery in Burma, and fine elsewhere. Signs of approaching change is observable.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WARWICK—January 29, of heart disease, George Henry Warwick, late of Hingunghat C. P., and 101 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.—(Indian and English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—January 25, at Sitapur, the wife of W W Clifford, Esq. D S Police, of a daughter.
COATS—January 23, at Agra, the wife of Captain G H Coats, 25th P I, District Staff Officer, Bundelkhund Dist, of a daughter.
D'OYLY O'MEALY—January 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain W A D'Oyly O'Mealy, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.
PAIN—January 23, at Rajapur, Dibrugarh, the wife of George S Pain, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—DUMBLETON—January 9, at St. Peter's Church, Negapatam, by the Rev A Margoschis and the Rev T E Darvall, William Cuthbert Holmes, B A, Trinity College, Dublin, Madras Civil Service, to Clara Eveline, daughter of Henry Dumbleton, Esq. of Hall Groves Bagshot, Surrey.

DEATH.

BRISCOE—January 12, at Darjeeling, Thomas Briscoe M R C S I, Surgeon-Major (Retired List), aged 63 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held last evening, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to concert measures with a view to convening a public meeting of all classes of citizens to organise a suitable reception to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, on the return of His Royal Highness to Bombay in March. The resolutions passed will be found in another column. The first asks the Municipal Corporation to postpone their fête in honour of the Prince; and the second asks the Municipality to join the public in a reception, the details of which are to be settled by a Committee to be appointed by the meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Burder and Mr. Ollivant pointed out that it did not necessarily follow that the fête contemplated by the Corporation would be confined to a flower show and illuminations in the Victoria Park as seemed to be supposed. A horse show, which would bring to Bombay some of the finest horses in India, is in the programme; and Mr. Phipson has proposed that it shall be held in the grounds of the Government House at Parel as the most suitable for such an exhibition. The Corporation has purchased a quantity of land outside the Victoria Garden, in order to have ample room for general entertainments in which many societies would take part. Mr. Ollivant hinted that to ask the Corporation to postpone its programme before any other had been arranged to take its place was to put the cart before the horse. When put to the meeting, the resolution was carried by the votes of nineteen of those present, three voting against it. In response to an inquiry from Mr. Geary as to whether the co-operation of the Corporation was desired and whether the intention was that the Committee to be appointed at the Town Hall meeting should act entirely on new lines, Sir Frank Adam explained that the assistance of the Corporation was not only desirable, but essential, and that the Corporation and those who were on the Committees already formed, should be asked to join the General Committee to be appointed by the public meeting. This understanding being arrived at a resolution inviting the Corporation to join the Committee in question for the organisation of public rejoicings on the return of the Prince in March, was carried unanimously. Illuminations and fireworks in Back Bay and the harbour will probably form part of the display contemplated for the occasion. The Government will contribute to the funds to be raised by the Reception Committee, and the Corporation will probably take the same course.

LAST year we adverted to the insanitary condition of Cairo, which was then beginning to attract the attention even of the tourists, who in increasing numbers, find a refuge there from the rigour of the English winter. One of the most alarming features of the system, or rather want of system, of conservancy existing in the Egyptian capital was that many of the canals that are dry when the Nile is low, become filled with sewage which under the African sun is dessicated, to liquefy again when the Nile rises, and the canals become the conduits for the drinking water of the community. The difficulty of providing proper drainage lies chiefly in the fact that the city as a whole is but little higher than the Nile, and certain quarters are even below that level. It is practically impossible to construct sewers of the usual type. The necessary fall could not be obtained owing to the fact that fifteen feet from the surface there is quicksand where the Nile water percolates, and renders all foundations unsafe. It was under these circumstances that the authorities of Cairo resolved to consult Mr. Baldwin Latham, who has established his reputation as a sanitary expert in England by works at Croydon, at Margate, and elsewhere. Mr. Latham has drawn up a plan for the disposal of the sewage of Cairo, which has been approved, and will be forthwith carried out. The novel feature of this scheme is the absence of anything in the nature of a main sewer, which the local conditions render impracticable. The principle of separating the sewage from water arising from rain or floods will be rigorously observed. The rainfall at Cairo is inconsiderable, but it shows a tendency to increase under the influence of the extensive planting throughout the country which was carried out on a large scale under the vigorous administration of Mehemet Ali. The idea of a main sewer being abandoned, Mr. Latham's scheme provides in twenty-eight local centres chambers of brick and cement, fifteen feet deep by nine feet square. In each chamber there are two pumps, worked by hydraulic power communicated through iron pipes of small calibre from a central pumping-station with steam power of sufficient force to drive all the pumps. Two ordinary drain-pipes bring in above the base of the chamber the drainage of the houses in the streets immediately around. Each earthen-ware drain pipe thus obtains a sufficient fall to ensure the prompt emptying of its contents into the Chamber. The pumps are set to work automatically and in alternate strokes by the rising of floats in the sewage. The floats open the cocks of the pipes in which is stored the water-pressure emanating from the central station. When there is no sewage in the chamber the floats sink, and in doing so shut off the motive power from the hydraulic pumps, which remain quiescent until the arrival of more sewage raises the floats, and sets the pistons at work again. The interior of the chamber and the pumps are accessible at all times. The sewage enters a little above the floor and an iron grating prevents any solid body from getting into the pumps. The water expended in the stroke of one pump is sent back again by the stroke of the other engine, and is thus used over and over again, none of it escaping into the sewage. The sewage is sent by the pumps into iron pipes which communicate with small iron mains under the surface of the streets. There will not be a single sewer under the new system with a diameter exceeding twelve inches. The hydraulic pumps force the sewage upwards along the pipes to a height sufficient to enable the contents to be carried by the force of gravitation to any required distance. The sewage will be conveyed to the desert, five miles outside the city, where it will be above the level of Nile irrigation. There it will be spread over the ground, and deodorised by the sun. Probably it will be more economical to carry the sewage from the city to the desert in a brick sewer, instead of using an iron main for the purpose. If this course be adopted, it will be the only brick sewer in the system. The chambers are of Cairine bricks well cemented. The square form has not been adopted from choice, but because at Cairo the brick-makers could not make the bricks for circular chambers, which would be in other respects the more desirable. The cost of each chamber with the two pumps is £1,000, an amount which cannot be considered excessive, seeing that the machinery imported pays a duty of eight per cent. The cost of construction in Cairo is double what it is in England, but even with this drawback in addition to the heavy duty on the machinery required, the estimate for sewering Cairo comes to only one pound per head of a population of three hundred thousand. This is but half the average cost of drainage works of great cities where large underground sewers have to be constructed.

MR. RUSSELL AITKIN has written words of solemn warning to the Bombay Municipality against proceeding with the Tansa works, and urging that what has been already done should be abandoned in favour of a scheme, drawn up by himself in 1868, known as the Shewla project. This proposal involved the erection of an earthen dam at Shewla, in the talook of Moorban, a locality fifty-six miles from Bombay and nearly due east of Callian. This project was one of four submitted by Mr. Aitken to a Commission appointed by the Government in the year 1869 to take evidence and report on the water-supply and drainage of Bombay. Mr. A. R. Scoble was Chairman of the Commission and Colonels Kendall and Trevor and Dr. (now Sir) W. G. Hunter were members. The proposal was to construct an earthen dam with a puddled core, twenty feet wide. The base of the dam was to have been four hundred feet, the inner slope being one in three and the outer one in two. The estimated cost of this dam was eleven lakhs, and at first sight the cost would compare favourably with the stone structure at Tansa, which will probably cost thirty lakhs. But there is all the difference in the world between earthen dam, which may be swept away like that at Johnstown a few months since, and a stone dam which nothing but an earthquake can shake from its foundations. The proposed dam at Shewla was to have ninety feet of water above the bed of the stream, and would create a lake of six and a quarter square miles or four thousand acres. The water drawn off from the impounded thirty-three thousand million gallons was to be conveyed to Bombay in a four-feet steel main fifty-six miles long. Up to that time steel had not been used for water mains. But they are now freely utilised for that purpose. The estimate of the proposed steel main was a crore and twenty-five lakhs, and the total outlay was put by Mr. Aitken at one hundred and forty lakhs and a quarter. This estimate the Commission regarded as insufficient. Mr. T. Ormiston considered that two millions sterling would be required. Captain (now General) Tulloch put the cost at one hundred and eighty lakhs. It must be borne in mind that not only was the earthen dam deficient in the element of stability, but that Mr. Aitken himself was quite aware that the 4-feet 6-inch steel main would require to be renewed, for he stated that when it was worn out, Bombay would be ready and able to pay for a new main of twice the capacity. The Commission did not take so cheerful a view of this outlook, for they expressed their conviction that "no scheme involving any considerable outlay should be adopted by any Municipality or sanctioned by Government, unless it combines the least possible danger in the method of its construction with the capability of inexpensive extension from time to time, to meet the growing wants of the population." The Shewla project did not fulfil the conditions here laid down, and the Tansa project was subsequently decided upon. By adding twenty feet to the height of the Tansa masonry dam the available amount of water can at any time be doubled, at a relatively moderate outlay. The Shewla project was estimated to yield twenty-five million gallons daily. Tansa will give seventeen million gallons with the dam at the height of one hundred and nine feet, and when it is raised to one hundred and thirty-three feet, the supply will be increased to thirty-three million gallons per diem. The cost of the Tansa works will be one crore and forty lakhs. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Russell Aitken can now write that by abandoning the Tansa works and substituting the Shewla project, more than twice the amount of water can be obtained for one-third the amount of money. Even his own too moderate estimate of the cost of the Shewla works forbids this hope. The experiment of an earthen dam, which appeared hazardous to the Commission of 1869, is even less attractive since the catastrophe at Johnstown has shown what terrible danger lurks in that untrustworthy material. The fifty-six miles of steel pipe contain elements of insecurity which are not found in the same degree in thirty-three miles of masonry conduits and rock-hewn tunnels, even when supplemented by some eighteen miles of iron main. Mr. Aitkin has however, the consolation of knowing that his suggested use of large steel mains carried above ground has been proved by experience to be well considered. The objection urged by Dr. Blaney against the proposal to save the cost of covering up the proposed main that the result would be that the water would arrive in Bombay hot enough to boil an egg, or give a rheumatic patient a hot bath, was not regarded by the Commission as valid, and it has been disregarded in the case of the subsidiary Tansa main on the express ground that neither in practice nor in theory can the temperature of the water running through a long main be perceptibly affected by the heat of the sun. But this detail apart, Mr. Russell Aitkin's bold proposal to abandon the Tansa project and revert to his Shewla scheme has nothing to recommend it.

FROM the 1st of January in the present year the transit duties still remaining in the Naosari division of the Baroda State have been abolished. The abolition was decided on in principle two years ago, when these duties were abolished in other parts of the Gaekwar's territory. But there were practical difficulties in the way—difficulties arising mainly out of the large intermingling of British and Gaekwar territory in the division. His Highness, on his return to Baroda a short time since, resolutely set himself to overcoming them, and the result is the completion of a project which will tend to the advantage of his subjects, though it may be in the first instance at some cost of revenue.

YESTERDAY morning his Excellency Lord Reay, accompained by his Private Secretary, left the Byculla Railway Station for Tanna by 7-20 passenger train to receive an address from the Tanna Municipality, and to celebrate the ceremony of opening the new Government school there. His Excellency arrived at the Tanna station at 8-20 a.m., where he was received by Mr. Porteus, the Collector of Tanna, and other local officers and leading citizens. His Excellency visited the Tanna Jail, after which he was entertained at the bungalow of Mr. Whitworth, the District Judge, to breakfast. About 11 a.m. Lord Reay proceeded to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, where he received an address from the Tanna Municipality, which was presented to him by Rao Bahadoor Keshowlal Hiralal, the president of the Municipality, and to which his Excellency replied. Lord Reay then performed the ceremony of opening the New Girls' School on behalf of the Tanna Municipality, after which his Excellency inspected several other schools in the locality, and then returned to Bombay by train.

DR. DE ANDRADE has published, through the Anglo-Lusitano Press, a work of interest in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese dispute in Africa—"Exploraçoes Antigas e Modernas da Africa." The book is illustrated by maps, one of them a facsimile of a chart prepared in 1578 by Duarte Lopes.

A PRIVATE telegram announces a heavy fall in De Beer's (South Africa) mining shares—a stock held so largely among Englishmen who love a moderately safe gamble, that no doubt it is held largely in India. From the 16th to the 18th "the bears raided" the shares, to quote the language of the Stock Exchange, and down they came. Yet the £5 share is now no lower than £20, or was a few days ago, so there is still hope for our gamblers. De Beer's Consolidated Company is managed by a Mr. Cecil Rhodes—a gentleman and a man of the highest character, by the way—who aims at obtaining the control of the diamond trade of the universe. And he has almost succeeded.

REFERRING to the contents of a telegram already published, the *Pioneer* writes:—"It was whispered at a late stage of the recent banquet to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in Calcutta, that the Viceroy had promised to recommend a rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee as the minimum at which Uncovenanted Service pensions should be remitted home hereafter. This statement may be only the creation of a convivial moment, but then again it has in its favour that it ought to be true. Such a concession would be most important to the cause, not so much for its measure in half-pennies, as because it might clear the way to further concessions. Government will find a logical denial of the prayer of the Uncovenanted no longer possible."

THE Corporation of Hull has had bequeathed by the late Mr. John Thornton, of the Bengal Civil Service, a quantity of silver plate that was presented to Mr. Samuel Thornton in 1803 "as a testimony of gratitude for his eminent services during three successive Parliaments" while member for the borough. Mr. Thornton has also bequeathed to the Corporation family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough, and a set of Berlin china plates, presented to Lord Bexley by the King of Prussia in 1818.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT had a narrow escape on Saturday night (28th ult.) during the dress rehearsal of the new poetic drama, "Joan of Arc," at the Porte St. Martin. The famous tragedienne who supports the *role* of the Maid of Orleans, had mounted the pile of faggots, when through some inexplicable accident it actually caught fire. The actress shrieked, and, falling down in a faint, was borne insensible from the stage to the green-room. She speedily recovered, however. Two scene-shifters were seriously burnt while subduing the fire. One of the unfortunate men is not likely to recover. Another report said: The accident which happened at a rehearsal of "Jeanne d' Arc" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, to Madame Sarah Bernhardt was, fortunately, not so serious as reported. A man named Saclier, placed under the sham faggots with a quantity of lycopodium to make the flames, by some carelessness set the inflammable matter on fire all at once, thus producing for a moment an immense flame and a cloud of smoke. Saclier's face and hands were much burnt. All the hair on is head, his whiskers, his moustaches, his eyebrows and eyelashes were singed completely off, and he had to be sent to the hospital, where he is doing well, and in no danger of losing his life. As for Madame Sarah Bernhardt, she was not in the least injured, and descending quietly from the top of the faggots, was one of the first persons to give assistance to the unfortunate Saclier.

THE following paragraph is from the *Asian*:—"The little daughter of the Director of Public Instruction in Berar had a narrow escape the other day at Dehiwala. The facts are as follow. Daisy Green (under 12) playing about the compound, pulled a snake (cobra) out of a hole by the tail—it bit her hand, but could not *strike* properly, having no rise. It was also found afterwards that it had (most providentially) just killed a frog; and Mrs. Green *at once* sucked the spot where the fangs had struck Daisy, tied below the bite, cut and cauterised it—the little child bearing it all most bravely—and kept Daisy walking up and down as fast as possible, giving her a liqueur glass of rum and 20 drops of ammonia whenever paralysis seemed coming on. Strange to say, the rum did not in the least intoxicate the child, showing the virus

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HOMBURG.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

It is announced that the Queen will leave England on a visit to Homburg on March 23, and will remain there for three weeks.

The Empress Frederick and the Princess Christian will accompany her Majesty.

A LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the leaders of the Liberal party is to be held at Mr. Gladstone's residence on February 8.

NATIONAL DEFENCE IN PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon telegram states that the Duke of Palmella has subscribed £40,000 towards the cost of building an ironclad to add to the Portuguese Navy.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

Numerous persons have been arrested in Kharkoff, charged with political offences.

PORTUGUESE LAND-GRABBING IN AFRICA.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Portuguese are straining every nerve to acquire all possible territory before the Zambesi boundaries can be delimited.

EMIN PASHA IMPROVING.

Emin Pasha is better, but it is stated he is unwilling to leave Bagamoyo.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

It is reported that the Brazilian Government has ordered the execution of forty drunken sailors who were arrested for shouting "Long live the Emperor."

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The Princess Christian is suffering from influenza at Wiesbaden.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Withey Gull, M.D., F. R. S., &c.

[Sir William Withey Gull was born in Essex in 1816. He received his medical education at Guy's Hospital, and graduated M. B. in 1841, and M. D. in 1846, at the University of London, of which he was a senator. Sir William held many offices with distinction and was for many years connected with Guy's Hospital as a lecturer and physician. He was one of the most eminent modern authorities to practioners in clinical medicine, but his name came most prominently before the public when he attended the Prince of Wales through his severe illness in 1871, and in recognition of his services on that occasion was created a baronet, and appointed one of her Majesty's physicians in ordinary. Sir William was president of the Clinical Society and an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TANNER-BARRY DEFAMATION CASE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Dr. Tanner has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for slandering Mr. Arthur Smith Barry, member for South Huntingdon.

JAN. 29.

Dr. Tanner has been released on bail pending an appeal. The slander of which he, Dr. Tanner, was found guilty, was that he called Mr. Barry Smith a hound and cowardly bastard at a meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 28.

The *Independence Belge* states that the British delegates at the Anti-Slavery Conference will submit to fresh proposals in reference to the importation of arms into Africa, and that if France accepts them, England will abandon her claim to right of search.

RUSSIAN GOLD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

One million of Russian gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

SIR WILLIAM GULL'S ILLNESS.

Sir William Gull, an eminent physician, has had a stroke of paralysis.

ITALY AND THE ABYSSINIANS.

ROME, JAN. 28.

The Italian General has assured the notables at Adowah that occupation of the town by the Italian troops has only been undertaken as a temporary measure for the benefit of the people.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

The Bureau of the Chamber elected a committee, of which three-fourths are Protectionists, to revise the Customs tariff.

A HIGH COURT JUDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 29.

Mr. Thomas Weir, Civil Service, is gazetted Judge of the High Court.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Guthrie, Inspector-General of Police, leaves Madras on sick leave, and probably will retire. Colonel Porteous, now Inspector-General of Jails, takes his place; and Colonel Macdonald. Smith will probably take Mr. Porteous' place, Mr. Scharlieb taking Mr. Smith's place as Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DISCOVERY OF LAND UNDER CONCEALED IRRIGATION.

Mr. Arundel, Collector, Kistna District, discovered lately that large tracts of Zemindari land in the delta were under concealed irrigation, through the dishonesty of some subordinate officials who were inefficiently supervised. The loss to Government is estimated at half a lakh annually. A searching enquiry has been made into the frauds, and a great portion of the revenue lost is expected to be recovered by the levy of a penal assessment.

SURVEY OF LINE RAILWAYS.

Government has approved of the proposal of the Agent of the Madras Railway to undertake the survey of line railway on broad gauge from Nellore to Guntoor, and has placed Rs. 20,000 at his disposal for the purpose. This line will be an extension of the Renigunta-Nellore metre-gauge line of the Madras Railway, and will ultimately be extended on broad gauge to Bezwada.

A COOLIE CORPS FOR THE LUSHAI COLUMN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

A coolie corps of 500 Kols is to be raised for service with the Lushai Column.

A RAID BY THE MARRIS.

A party of Marris are reported to have raided in the neighbourhood of the Gambaz Post, north of the Harnai Route, but did no serious damage.

THE MARINE COMMISSION.

Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine, has returned from Burma, having completed his cour on the Irrawaddy and Chindwin with Colonel Sanford.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

The actuals of the next Budget Statement will probably show a surplus of something like 120 lakhs or about ten times the surplus of the forecast.

The recent rise in sterling exchange may be mainly credited with the improvement.

THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The terms on which Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate have obtained the concession to construct the Chittagong-Assam Railway are the grant of five square miles of waste land for every mile of rails laid between certain points, giving a total area of 3,000 square miles and the exclusive right to work coal the land, petroleum in selected areas, 30 square miles in all, in the country passed through. The capital required for the company, which is still to be formed, is six crores of rupees, but the whole of this would not of necessity have to be raised at once if the agreement with the Secretary of State, is signed within the next two months. It is hoped to float the company in the spring, and commence operations next cold weather.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Anglo-Indian Passage Association, who have failed in their negotiations with the steamship companies now propose to put it on the footing of a limited liability company.

THREE NEW LITERARY VENTURES.

OUR London correspondent writes :—Mr. Stead's magazine is better than its title. It had need to be, for, as remarked last week, the little is alike pretentious and priggish—particularly priggish. Setting the sign aside, however, and proceeding to examine the fare provided, the least that can be said is that a marvellous sixpenny-worth of strong original articles, admirable *precis*, of everything of literary value during the month, and a trustworthy record of Imperial aspiration and literary production has been produced. The magazine is Steadian on every page and in almost every line. His mannerisms, his enthusiasms, his grand—not to say grandiose—views respecting the mission of "God's Englishmen" are writ large into and upon everything. All this is done very skilfully. Mr. Stead means to take the affairs of the Empire into his keeping, and invites co-operation on every ship, in every regiment, and in every township in the Empire. He is not only prepared to "boss" the Empire, but he is desirous to become Father Confessor to all English-speaking people who are in trouble of soul or mind. *Apropos* of the *motif* of the novel written by Lady Georgiana Fullerton and reviewed by Mr. Gladstone forty years ago, Mr. Stead declares that the tragedy in "Ellen Middleton" occurred for the want of a display of sympathy and the giving of advice. He says :—"No doubt there are many Ellen Middletons in the world of both sexes, who, if they could but disburden themselves of the horrid secret which poisons their existence, might once more breathe freely and live blithely on God's earth. But either because they have no confessor or no friend whom they dare trust, they bury it in their hearts until, like hapeless Ellen, it destroys the life of their soul. Now is this so? It is a very simple question, and one to which a conclusive reply can soon be forthcoming. Are there any among the readers of this *Review* who feel the craving for counsel, for sympathy, and for the consolation of pouring out their soul's grief? If so, may I ask them to communicate with me? If there be, as is possible enough, numbers who reject priestly guidance, but who nevertheless long for friendly counsel, that is a human necessity which ought to be met. The names of my correspondents will, if they so desire it, remain only known to me. But their cases, as they submit them, will be placed before such competent and skilful advisers as I am able to gather round me from amongst the best men and women in the English-speaking world. In this suggestion, which I put forward tentatively there may be the germ of much useful service for many of the troubled and tried. I invite communications, and will respect confidences." The audacity which enables a man to assume such a *role* as Mr. Stead has here undertaken silences criticism, and almost passes belief. Leaving Father Stead to his confessional it remains to be added that, alike from the excellence of its contents and from the endeavours of its successful advertisement agent, the *Review of Reviews* has a promising future before it.

The same remark may, probably, be safely hazarded of the *Speaker*, for it, too, is splendidly served by its advertisement agent. Mr. Wemyss Reed's literary pabulum is enshrined between two thick blankets of well-paying advertisements, and is an assured commercial success. It is not yet an assured political success. The articles are too heavy in style, besides being decidedly depressing in appearance. Narrow columns, small type, no leads to lighten the pages—these things must be remedied. If they are there is no reason why the *Speaker's* voice should not be heard for many years to come. Mr. Wemyss Reed is teachable and will, probably, give heed to the criticisms of which what I have said above is an echo. If the *Daily Graphic* is to succeed two things must happen: first, it must contain pictures and not merely black smudges with here and there a clear outline, which is all we have had at present; next, it must go to press at a time which will allow of the paper being delivered with the non-illustrated early morning papers. Default in either respect is certain to lead to failure; default in both respects means speedy ruin. Further, the paper is dull, has no politics, no head lines, no "newsy" news, and, altogether, is a serious disappointment. How it is that, after so much and such long preparation nothing better is forthcoming, is bewildering. Surely, the *Graphic* staff have not yet sharpened their pencils, and are cutting blocks with Mr. Gladstone's hatchet instead of employing a graver's tools. If the *Daily Graphic* is to continue to exist turning over a new leaf will not do; it must be born again.

FACTS AND THEORIES IN CHURCH-GATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While our specialists are fighting in print over the figures as regards drainage statistics, can our Municipal authorities not do something a little more heroic in the way of abating the fearful olfactory nuisances, and disease-incubating causes around us. If our talented and experienced inspectors will only test the quality and strength of the malodorous stenches arising into Church-Gate Street, they might be able by their acquired keenness of palate—for the palate is called into requisition here to recognise that the quality is, from one point of view, superior to that of yore, and suggest some really practical methods of abatement. Church-Gate Street is one of Bombay's important streets, and should receive the notice of the Municipality when next bent on improvements. Its dirty little chawls and other structures would not do credit to a two-year old town in the Colonies. Bombay's claim to be considered the first town in India can well be accorded to it, as for fevers and fears against touching vested interests, it stands pre-eminent. Water is not even laid on to all the residential quarters: so what with stenches, enforced drinking of bheestee's water, and Parsee wells, our specialists will have every opportunity of airing their respective theories till the facts enunciated by one or other induce our Municipality to action.—Yours, &c.,

W. G. T.

THE RETURN OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of representatives of different sections of the community was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Some forty gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, were present. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley was called to the chair. Sir Frank Forbes Adam moved resolutions, which subject to some modifications, were carried after a discussion in which Mr. Burder, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Mr. Grattan Geary took part. The first resolution was as follows, and was carried by nineteen votes to three :—

"That it is desirable to ask the Corporation to postpone their fete."

That it is desirable to call a public meeting, at which the following resolution shall be submitted :—

"The next resolution was carried *nem. con.* that the Corporation be invited to join the public in arranging a suitable reception for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales."

"That it is desirable to organise a public reception for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales."

That the following gentlemen (the list to appear hereafter) be appointed to a Committee to collect subscriptions, to decide on nature and form of reception and to appoint sub-committees, and secretaries to carry out details.

Mr. John Marshall, the Sheriff of Bombay, has been asked to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, the date of which will be fixed after communication with Lord Reay, who will preside.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the Bombay Gymkhana Races, and the meeting was a most successful one, the ground being crowded with spectators, and the sport was uniformly good.

The events were as follows :—

FIRST RACE.—"The Polo Cup," Rs. 199. For all *bona-fide* Polo ponies that have never won Rs. 49. Certificates from Polo secretaries to accompany entries. 13-3 to carry 11st. W. I.—3 furlongs.

Mr. Steele's br a. p. Mehlat, 10-8, rose and yellow, Owner 1
Mr. Prevost's b. a. p. Aftab, 11, black and yellow. Mr. Graham 2
Mr. Summer's c. a. p. Pepsine, 11, red and yellow hoops, black sleeves, and cap, Captain North... 3

Betting—5 to 1 on Mehlat, 6 to 4 on Aftab, and 3 to 1 on Pepsine.

The horses got away well together, but soon after the start Mehlat went to the front and came in an easy winner.

SECOND RACE.—"Worlee Stakes." Rs. 300. For Arab horses, the *bona-fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana that have never won Rs. 49. Catch weight once—11st.—½ mile.

Mr England's b a h Danubs, light blue and crimson, Owner 1
Mr Grant's b a h Landsdowne 11st, cerise, white cap, Mr North 2
Captain Richardson's b a gel Caractatus, red and black, Captain Phayre 3
Mr Scholfield's g a h Elmswood, late Grey Falcon, black and light blue, Mr Cobbold 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Danubs, 5 to 4 on Landsdowne, 4 to 1 against Caractatus, and 6 to 1 against Elmswood.

Four started, and all kept their positions until about half-way down the course, when Danube and Landsdowne took the lead, making a good race of it, the former passing the post about a couple of heads in front of the latter.

THIRD RACE.—"The Badouin Stakes" open, Rs. 199. For Arab galloways 13st. 3lb., and under, landed since 1st September 1889, W. A. I. raised 21lb.—½ mile.

Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 9st 9lb, black and yellow, Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a gal Farahan, 10st 4lb, blue, red sleeves and cap, Mahomed 2
Mr Sardar bin Abdul Futteh's g a gal Young Faras, 9st 10lb, ecru, black cap, Ahmed 3

Betting—Even money on Albert, 2 to 1 against Farahan, and 6 to 1 against Young Faras.

This was a splendid race. After one false start the four who started got away, keeping together, until within 100 yards of the winning post, Albert then getting away and winning by 1½ length, with Farahan ½ a length behind him.

FOURTH RACE.—The Welsh Stakes. Rs. 199. For all maiden horses. Walers 11st 7lb. Arabs 10st 7lb, Winners of Rs. 199, once 7lb, twice 10lb, oftener 14lb extra. Galloways allowed 7lb. Horses landed after 1st September, allowed 7lb.—7 furlongs.

Aga Coochick Shah's b w m, Maude, 11st 4lb, violet and gold, Mr d'Lisle 1
Mr Brook's b w gel, Carnarvon, 11st 4lb, black and white hoops, Capt Phayre 2
Mr Graham's ch a b, Arbid, 10st 7lb, black and yellow, Owner 3

Also ran Growler 11st 7lb, Sprite 9st 11lb, Goneaway 10st 7lb, Myras 10st 7lb, and Starlight 9st 7lb.

Betting.—Even money on Maude, 8 to 1 against Carnarvon, 4 to 1 against Arbid.

Eight started, getting away well together after a couple of false starts. The field soon began to straggle, and it became evident who were to win before half the course had been gone over. Maude came a winner by ¾ of a length, followed by Carnarvon, who was a length and a half in front of the third man.

FIFTH RACE.—The "Byculla Cup" Rs. 400. For Maiden galloway's 13st 3lb, and under. W. A. I. raised 28lb. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 99 once 7lb, twice 10lb, three times 14lb. C.-B's allowed 7lb. Ponies landed after 1st September 1889, allowed 7lb.—½ mile.

Mr England's g a g a Cockyboy, 10st 7lb, blue and crimson, Owner 1
Mr Benn's b a p Frivolity, 10st 10lb, Crimson and Cream, Captain Phayre 2
Mr Grant's g a p, Asteroid, 10st 2lb, cerise white cap, Captain North 3

Betting—3 to 1 against Cockyboy, 3 to 1 against Frivolity, 6 to 4 on Asteroid.

Three started, Cockyboy winning by a neck, Asteroid being about a length behind Frivolity.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BLANEY, the chairman, presided at the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, when there were also present Colonel Merewether, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Fazulbhai Visram, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF WATER-WORKS STOCK.

The Commissioner asked sanction to the acceptance of tender for the supply of iron mains for Water-Works stock. It was resolved that sanction be given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender (the lowest of six received) of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for the supply of iron mains of different sizes for Water-Works stock, at Rs. 105 per ton.

PAYMENT TO WALSH, LOVETT AND CO.

As requested by the Commissioner sanction was given to the payment of an advance of £2,500 to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., agents for Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang and Co., for mains and other iron work for the Tansa Water-Works, which had been duly tendered for testing at Bhandup, the arrangements for testing having now been completed. The advance is to be adjusted by debit against the approximate provision made for iron work for mains, &c., for the Tansa Works.

CATTLE TROUGH AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Commissioner, on which it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to take over, for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants, and declare public, a cattle tank or trough and drinking fountain, with the ground on which they stand at Naigam Road, from Mr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batlivala.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE E. C. S. ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your report of the proceedings, which took place at a meeting convened for the purpose of forming an association, to be called the E. C. S. Association, I beg to point out that the list of gentlemen purporting to form the committee of the Association was merely a list of gentlemen who, it was unanimously carried by the meeting, should be invited to act on the committee. Of these gentlemen Messrs. Shuttleworth, Scannel, and Aitken have, for reasons given, declined the invitation, while Mr. Chatfield has not yet had time to send a reply.—Yours, &c.,

H. G. GELL, Hon. Sec. *pro tem*,
E. C. S. Association, Bombay.

Byculla Club, Jan 29.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THANA.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR visited Thana yesterday for the purpose of receiving an address from the Municipality and inspecting the High School and opening the new Girls' school there. Leaving Bombay at 7-20 a.m. he arrived at Thana about half-past eight, and was received on the platform, amongst others, by Messrs. Whitworth, District Judge of Thana; W. Porteous, Collector; R. M. Kennedy, Assistant Collector; Desai, Executive Engineer, Thana; Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar; and Mr. Keshavlal, President of the Municipality. His Excellency first visited the Thana Jail, on the way to which place he was loudly cheered by large crowds assembled on the roadway, the streets being also gaily decorated in honour of his visit. His Excellency was greatly pleased with the appearance of the garden, which is all laid out by the prisoners, and also showed much interest in the carpet and cloth manufacturing. After visiting the ancient fortress His Excellency breakfasted at the bungalow of Mr. Whitworth, and then left for the High School, where he was received by Mr. Keshavlal, President of the Municipality. His Excellency having taken his seat on a raised dais provided for the occasion,

The President read the following address :—

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned president and members of the Municipality of Tanna, beg permission to approach your Excellency with our best respects and thanks for honouring this ancient town with your Excellency's visit to-day. As your Excellency is to depart from India before long, we rejoice and are proud that we now have an opportunity of giving a brief expression to our feelings and sentiments. Whatever the rank or position of this small town among the Indian cities, it stands second to none in its loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. In our schools, colleges, technical institutions, hospitals, and dispensaries; in our roads, railways, canals, and water works; in our revenue and judicial systems of administration; in agriculture and reserved forests; in our trade and commerce; in the mills and other industries; in the post and telegraph offices; and in the local self-government of our municipalities and of the District and Taluka Local Boards—we see on all sides the blessings of more than half a century of enlightened government. We gratefully acknowledge them, and humbly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to convey our deep sense of gratitude to her most gracious Majesty. To your Lordship personally, as well as the local representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign the Empress of India, we feel deeply indebted for having augmented these benefits, and for the unceasing peace, prosperity, and progress which we have enjoyed under your wise and beneficent rule. It is during your Excellency's Government that the greatest historicals events of the present century—the celebration of her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee—has taken place; that the Chiefs of Bhownugger, Morvi, Idar, &c., have been invested with the dignity of Knight Grand Commander and the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India; that all the third-class Chiefs in Kattywar have been conceded the privilege of a visit from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay whenever he visits that province; that the obnoxious transit duties have been abolished by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and by certain Native States of Mahi Kanta, Palanpur, Rewa Kanta, &c.; that cotton mills have multiplied and a new paper mill has been established; that a large number of new schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and a technical college called the "Victoria Technical Institute," have been founded; that railways have been extended in the Native States of Kattywar and Kolhapur, and the Portuguese railway line has been linked to the Southern Mahratta railway system; that a number of horse and cattle shows have been initiated in Native States; that the measure of municipal local self-government has been extended to smaller towns; that a system of village committees and boards with requisite powers for making and enforcing sanitary rules, has been created by law for an object of the highest general interest—the promotion of sanitation in rural communities; that a certain corruption mixed with extortion which existed in parts of the Southern and Central Divisions has been disclosed and effectually checked; and that proper protection has been secured by law to the pilgrims proceeding to Jeddah. In short, much that good administrations can realise has been effected during the period of your Excellency's administration; and we beg to offer our congratulations on the success of these measures. Grateful as we are to your Excellency for all that has been done in the interests of public welfare, we hope that with God's blessing vouchsafed us in the past, we may yet enjoy the benefit of your Lordship's rule in the more exalted sphere of Viceroy of India. We regret very much that her Excellency Lady Reay is not here to-day, and that we have not, therefore, the opportunity of paying our respects to her Ladyship in person and acknowledging the deep obligation under which she has laid the land by her benevolent efforts for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India. The indestructible monuments which her labours have raised will benefit, not only the present generation, but those yet unborn. We pray your Excellency to convey our sincere thanks to her Ladyship.—We beg to remain, &c.

His Excellency, in reply, said :—

Mr. Keshavlal and members of the Municipal Corporation,—I have had great pleasure in paying this my first visit to this city, and greater pleasure still has been given me to receive an address which contains not a single grievance, and which all through represents and expresses an all-pervading sense of general content. I must say that to a certain extent this has been a surprise to me, as the district of Tanna has been in some respects a district most prolific in petitions of various kinds with regard to very important matters of administration. I need not mention what these are; but with regard to Forest and Abkari administration, the district of Tanna has given greater trouble to the most experienced administrators of this Presidency than any other district. I must, therefore, take for granted from this address, which contains the expression of your convictions, that these grievances have been redressed by us, and, as such, I receive it with the greatest pleasure. Now I gather from that address that you are also well satisfied with your own representatives in the Corporation, and that they have been doing their duty and representing your interests faithfully. I suppose that with regard to the great questions of good water and good conservancy, everything has been done which should be done. Therefore I can only hope that my successor will receive a similar address, and that continuous progress will be made in all departments of your municipal administration; because, unless we keep a constant watch upon those departments which control municipal well-being, we naturally must relapse into a situation which prevailed formerly, and from which it is the object of British administration to extricate us. I shall not fail to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the expression of loyalty in your address. I trust I may always receive from this city satisfactory accounts when I leave these shores, and I shall be very glad to hear that not only in the city of Tanna, but also in the district of Tanna, administrative problems are solved by methods which lead to the happiness and contentment of the population at large. (Cheers.)

His Excellency having heard some of the boys recite, and having put some questions to them in history and geography, expressed himself highly delighted with what he had seen and heard. Then, after being decorated with garlands of flowers, his Excellency left for the Girls' School.

Mr. Keshavlal, on requesting his Excellency to declare the school open, said—

This Municipality most sincerely and respectfully thanks your Excellency for consenting to open the new building for the Girls' School here, and before proceeding to request your Excellency to do the needful on this occasion, I beg your Excellency's leave to place before you a short account of the Girls' School, and along with it, of the municipal institution for primary education here. Within the municipal limits and under the direct superintendence of the Municipal School Committee, there are six schools for giving primary education. Of these four are boys' schools, and two girls' schools. The following table gives the names of the institutions, together with the number of pupils attending them :—

Name.	No. of Pupils.
Mahratti School No. I.....	209
Do. No. II.....	270
Do. No. III.....	100
Guzerati School	55
Portuguese School.....	67
Girls' School	112

Thus there are 813 pupils attending the above institutions. In accordance with the policy of local self-government, the management of the schools was transferred to the Municipality on the 1st of July, 1885. The total number of pupils attending the Municipal schools during the five succeeding years is given below :—

	No. of Pupils.
1885-86.....	656
1886-87.....	698
1887-88.....	772
1888-89.....	821
1889-90.....	813

So far as numerical strength is considered, these figures, it need not be said, are satisfactory. In the course of barely half a decade the number of pupils has risen from 656 to 813—a circumstance which unmistakably points to the popularity and efficient management of the schools. As usual, the Deputy Educational Inspector and his assistant have been annually inspecting and examining the schools, and the results of their examinations bear ample testimony to their efficiency. The following table gives the percentage of passes in the different schools at the last annual examination held by them :—

	Percentage of Passes.
Mahratti School No. I.....	70·45
Do. No. II.....	77·5
Do. No. III. ...	55·5
Guzerati School	32
Portuguese School	54·6

These figures speak for themselves. It must be stated here that the necessity for a Guzerati school here had long been felt, as about one-third of the population of this place consists of people whose vernacular is Guzerati; and to meet this want the Municipality has opened and maintained a Guzerati school; and in connection with this school I am very happy to mention the name of Mr. Motilal Hargovindas, late Municipal Commissioner and a rich merchant of this place, to whose liberality we owe the spacious building used by the Guzerati school. It is hardly two years since the school was opened, and it is confidently hoped that it will ere long prosper, gaining in number and efficiency, and come to the level of similar institutions in Guzerat. From these few facts and figures it will be evident that while the municipal schools have been steadily increasing in numerical strength, they have at the same time been maintained, if not gained, in efficiency; and as it is nearly five years since the transfer of the schools from Government to municipal control, it will be too much or premature to put forward the modest claim that, as far as the transfer of primary schools is concerned, the experiment of local self-government here is in a fair way towards development. I shall now give a short account of the institution, in honour of the removal of which from the old to the new building we have all assembled here. The girls' school was founded on the 25th January, 1867, and since that time it has been slowly but steadily advancing. In the year 1868 there were only 43 girls attending the school; in 1876-78 and at present, i.e., in 1890, there are 117 girls. There has, of course, been a corresponding increase in the charge for maintaining it. The cost has risen from Rs. 516 per annum in 1868 to Rs. 853 in 1889-90. I have already given the percentage of passes from this school at the late examination held by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his assistants, i.e., 54·6, and taking into consideration the fact that the parents of girls do not seem to take as much interest in the education of girls as they should, the result may be regarded as satisfactory. With these few remarks I most respectfully request your Excellency to formally open this building for the Girls' School.

His Excellency, in declaring the school open, said :—

Mr. Porteous, Mr. Keshavlal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in declaring this building open for this purpose. The education of the girls of this country is a subject of great importance, because it has been so long neglected. Now, your own people are beginning to feel the absolute want of education for what has been hitherto the less favoured section of the community; and there is no doubt that even from the most selfish point of view, it is extremely desirable that this education should proceed *pari passu* with the education of boys, because, as a matter of fact no educated man can be kept up to the mark, no male education can be brought to its full maturity or can yield a measure of full interest on the educational capital laid out, unless a man, when he comes home from his daily work, finds in that home a companion who can take up the thread of his own education. I am not stating a mere theoretical fact. I may allude to the experience of a people who are always actuated by utilitarian motives; who do everything for practical purposes—I mean our American friends. Our American friends are first of all men of business, but they have understood that even to succeed in their business it was absolutely necessary that when they came home after a day's hard work, they should find a congenial change in their mental surroundings. They felt the want of a fresh stimulus in another direction; and for this reason the Americans have paid the greatest attention to the education of girls. It will be a long time in this country before ladies take the lead in education. I do not contend that it is desirable that women should take the lead in education; but we should do all we can to make up for neglected opportunities. And I therefore congratulate the Municipality of this town that they have obtained a building in which the girls of Tanna are to be made fit wives for the boys whom I have seen in the other institution. I am convinced that the result of such education as will be given here will not be to emancipate your girls in the wrong sense of the word, but to give them that mental development which will not lead to emancipation, but which will lead to the development of the best qualities of head and heart. I have heard with pleasure of your unanimity in your educational policy. I can only wonder how you did without a Gujarati school for so long a time; and I suppose that in educational matters Tanna must now be reckoned thoroughly well equipped. (Loud cheers.)

Having heard some recitations, which pleased His Excellency much, he paid a short visit to the Boys' Vernacular School; and, after lunching at the bungalow of the Collector, Mr. Porteous, returned to Bombay.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE forthcoming Exhibition which H. E. the Governor is to open on the 12th February, promises to be as great a success as last year's, especially as regards the Loan Gallery. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has most kindly consented to send some of the beautiful paintings he purchased from the Paris Salon, and many European and native gentlemen have promised to send pictures from their collections. The conversazione and private view of the Exhibition will be held on Tuesday evening, 11th February, and is confined to members of the Society and their lady-friends. This exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and photography must not be confounded with the Industrial Art Exhibition, to be held at the School of Art, in March, and which, it is hoped, will be opened by H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other, matters were heard.

RE DHONDU BHANDU NAVIKAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Ruttonjee Manockjee, a creditor, opposed the application in person. Mr. Mankar said his client wanted time to disprove the allegations made against him in the opposing creditor's affidavit; and that the insolvent was ill and a medical certificate for him was produced on the last occasion. His lordship granted no extension of the interim order, but postponed the matter for a week.

RE BECHERDAS KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, said the case had gone into the opposed list, and that his client wanted an extension of the interim order with a view to proceed with the case. The interim order expired last Wednesday, but the insolvent had been under a wrong impression that it was in force until yesterday. His lordship refused to grant an extension, remarking that the insolvent was a week too late.

RE JEVANJI PESTONJEE DAROOVALLA.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MAHOMED BIN JAFFER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of Poonumchund Shamjee, a creditor, asked for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that his client had not been served with a proper and timely notice. The matter was postponed for a fortnight.

RE DEVIDAS PETAMBER.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order for three months, as two or three of the judgment-creditors were not to be found. All the other creditors had been served. His lordship remarked that the insolvent did not appear to be a man deserving of any unusual indulgence; and the application was refused.

RE JAVERILAL KUNVALAL.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order for three months. Last week the order was refused, as the insolvent had not served notice on the creditors as he had done since. His lordship granted a month's interim order, directing the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office daily, failing which he would be sent to jail.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for the conferring of degrees, as was briefly mentioned in yesterday's issue, was held on Tuesday evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University. The hall was crowded to overflowing long ere the hour for the commencement of proceedings which were more than usually interesting, in that there were a much larger number of candidates for degrees than on any previous convocation. Precisely at a quarter-past-five, the hour for the opening of the Convocation, H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay arrived, the band of the Marine Battalion playing the National Anthem. While his Excellency Lord Reay, the Chancellor of the University, proceeded to the University to robe, Lady Reay escorted by Captain Phayre, was conducted to a seat on the platform beside the Chancellor's chair. Immediately afterwards the Chancellor's procession and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor had taken their seats. The order of the procession was as follows :—

I.—FELLOWS.
In order of precedence.
(Juniors first.)
The Principal, College of Science.
The Principal, Deccan College.
The Principal, Elphinstone College.
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Members of the Legislative Council.
The Judges of the High Court.
The Members of the Council of Bombay.
The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief.

II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

The Vice-Chancellor.
The Chancellor.

Amongst those present were :—

DEANS.—The Honourable F. L. Latham, M. A.; Brigade-Surgeon, W. Gray, L. M.; and Col G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.

SYNDICS.—C. Chambers, F. R. S.; The Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.D., C. I. E.; The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, C. S.; Eduljee Nashirvanjee, G. G. M. C.; and F. C. Lisboa, G. G. M. C.

REGISTRAR.—D. MacDonald, M. D. B. Sc., C. M.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; and Harkisondas Narottamdas.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.—The Honourable Sir Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Honourable Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.D.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Honourable Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.D., and the Honourable Sir Dinshah Manekjee Petit, Kt.

PRINCIPAL, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—R. G. Oxenham, M. A.

FELLOWS.—The Rev. Dhanjibhoy Nauroji, Dhanjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Kharshedji Rustomjee Cama, Shamsul-Ulma Dastur Peshotan Byramji Sanjana, M.A., L.L.D.; Rao Bahadur Vasudev Pandurang, Shantaram Narayan, Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.; Harichand Sidashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.; Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.; Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.; J. Flynn, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A., Ardesir Framji Moos, Shantaram Vithal Sanzire, L.M.; Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao, Kaikhosru Rustamji Vikaji, M.D. L.M.; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, J. Anderson, K.L.S.; Sir A. P. Andrade, K.S.G., G.G.M.C.; J.G. DaGunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. T. Gray, L.R.C.P., A.K.C.; Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchundra, Kashinath Ramchandra Gadbole, B.A., M.C.E.; Khan Bahadur Mancherjee Cowasjee Marabia, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, L. P. DeRozario, L.M.,; Cowasjee Hormusjee G.G.M.C.; Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh; Cowasjee Pestonjee G. G. M. C.; Joseph Ezekiel, Grattan Geary, Rao Bahadur Jayashatyabhodrao, Tirmalrao Inamdar, Rao Saheb Vishram Ramji Ghole; Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.; Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Pestonjee Mancherjee, G G M C; Vith

called upon to review. I shall speak to you simply as one who has been in contact, more or less intimate, throughout a number of years with the work which is done under the shadow of this University and with the youth who are proud to call it their *alma mater*.

But before I proceed to this my special task, there are two duties which it falls to me to discharge. One of these is to call your attention to the wide gaps that death has made in our ranks since we last assembled in Convocation. The Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, who was so long one of the chief ornaments of the Senate, has passed away amid the regrets of the whole community. We miss to-day the intellectual presence which has often lent dignity to these assemblages, and strength and character to our academic debates. Himself a man of learning and a patron of learning, he has left to the students of this University the example of a life devoted to the pursuit of higher aims than mere worldly success, of high intellectual gifts consecrated to the advancement of true learning. And this example was rendered all the more valuable by the simple life in which it was embodied, and the independence of character which sustained it. Straightforwardness and simplicity, honesty and energy of purpose, always mainfest even to those who differed most widely from him—these were some of the outstanding features of the life to which as a University we this day pay tribute. And we miss not less the genial form of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. His life moved along very different lines from that of the distinguished Rao Saheb, and the example which it offers to the youth of our University presents different features. It is an outstanding illustration of the results of persevering devotion to duty. Without external advantages, our honoured friend rose through force of character and faithfulness of work, step by step to one of the highest positions in the service of his country; and to many a young man in this hall, starting with high hope upon a similar career and face to face with like difficulties, his example cannot fail to be inspiring. Mr. Justice Nanabhai was latterly a prominent figure in your debates, and while most of us stood upon opposite ground, none could but admire the unfailing good nature with which he maintained the unequal conflict; while the quiet humour which played beneath exoluded every element of bitterness from the keenest opposition. In the death of Mr. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte we have lost one of the first graduates of this University. His residence during the last years of his life in another city prevented him from taking that prominent part in the business of the University for which his educational experience so well fitted him, but all of us who know him will remember the keen, almost restless, intellectual activity by which he was distinguished, and which made him eminent amongst the eminent graduates sent forth by this University during the first years of its existence. The name of Archbishop Porter, so recently removed from among us is another, which will at once occur to you when you think of the losses which this University has sustained. Although the period of his association with you was so brief, by his frequent attendance at your meetings, and the active interest which he manifested in the academical questions which occupied the Senate, he gave proof of that unwearied devotion to public duty by which he was distinguished, and of his desire to contribute to this University the matured fruits of an educational experience won during a life-long acquaintance with academic work in other lands. We turn now to notice the new benefactions which the year has brought, and to express our gratitude to the generous donors who have placed the University under new obligations. We cannot expect that every year will be able to rival the year 1883, which in respect of large and numerous gifts was, indeed, an *annus mirabilis* in our history. The gifts announced at last Convocation, some of which were, however, offered to the University in previous years, mounted to more than a lakh of rupees. The new endowments which it falls to me now to acknowledge, amount to Rs. 50,000. With two exceptions they have for their object, the promotion of medical education amongst women of India. Foremost amongst these stands the gift of Mr. P. H. Cama, the munificent founder of the Women's Hospital which bears his name. Mr. Cama has placed at the disposal of the University the sum of Rs. 25,000, for the purpose of assisting native ladies, especially those of his own community, to a medical education in connection with the University. (Applause.) The scholarship which the University has been asked to found, is a most appropriate sequel to Mr. Cama's gift of a hospital to the city. In expressing our acknowledgments to him we recognise not only the munificence which has prompted so liberal a gift, but also the wisdom which has been shown in the choice of so excellent an object. To provide the means of raising a succession of trained lady-physicians from among the women of his country, and thus to diffuse the tender ministries of healing amidst them, is an act of far-reaching benevolence,—a fit companion to that other with which his name will ever remain honourably associated.

The Bai Shiribai Ratansha Parakh Scholarship is another endowment of the same class, and intended to further the same object. Mr. Ratansha Ardeshir Parakh, by his gift of Rs. 6,000 has furnished another proof of the hold which the cause of medical education for women, has taken of the sympathies of the liberal-hearted men of India, and has rendered most substantial help to the object which he has so much at heart. From these donations we may learn that the career which they are intended to open up to the ladies of the Parsi community, is one which is held in highest honour by their people, and indications are not wanting to encourage the hope that these ladies will be as ready to avail themselves of their great opportunity as the large-hearted leaders of their community have been to furnish the means for providing it. The name of Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit comes before us again in the offer of the secretaries of the Entertainment Fund raised in his honour to add to the above endowments for female medical education, another of the value of Rs. 6,500. In thus associating Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit with the University, and with this department of its work, they have added new honour to a name already identified with schemes of large benevolence intended for the relief of suffering and the advancement of medical science. (Applause). These are illustrations of the manner in which the great national movement, headed by the Countess of Dufferin in India, and by Lady Reay in our own Western Presidency, (Applause), has touched the hearts of the people, and nowhere more deeply than here, where the foundations were so early laid, and where the work has been so efficiently performed. The Lady Reay Gold Medal and Scholarship founded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas, is a most appropriate memorial of the wise and devoted labours of the lady, who is so soon to leave our shores, (applause), in a cause which owes so much of its success to her energetic and unceasing effort; and it has been a source of very special gratification to us all, that we have seen the presentation of the first Lady Reay Gold Medal to Miss Walke, the first lady medical graduate of this University. (Applause.) Another gift which we have to acknowledge on this occasion is that of a sum of about Rs. 2,000, presented by the Fawcett Memorial Committee for the purchase of books dealing with political science. The name of Fawcett is fitly held in highest veneration by multitudes in this country, and by none is it more sincerely honoured than by the students of our Indian Universities. We may feel assured that the Fawcett Collection will be prized and used by many of our students and graduates whom Fawcett's writings have introduced to the study of a favourite science. There is another announcement which I have to make in connection with this list of gifts, and I make it by reading a letter which has just reached us, and which runs as follows:—"Satara High School, 23rd January 1890. To the Registrar of the University of Bombay. Sir, I beg to offer to the University the sum of Rs. 10,000, for the encouragement of advanced studies and original research in practical and industrial chemistry. The interest that may annually accrue on the sum is to be used for the purpose indicated. The encouragement may be in the form of a scholarship tenable for one or more years, or that of an honorarium. Only M. A.'s and B. Sc's should be eligible. If the syndicate decide to accept my offer, I shall communicate to you a few more details not inconsistent with the particulars stated above, and make arrangements to place the sum in your hands. Yours, &c. Mahadeva V. Kane, Acting Head Master."

The gift of Rs. 10,000 for the endowment of a lectureship in connection with the Grant Medical College, cannot be classed amongst the benefactions to this University; but its object is so closely related to the work of the University, and the name of the donor, Dr. Vandyke Carter,—(loud applause)—is held in such high honour among us, that it is most fitting that our appreciation of this generous gift to the cause of Science by one of whose reputation Bombay is justly proud, should be publicly acknowledged on this occasion. The benefactions which from year to year continue to enrich our University, are all designed to reward and encourage the deserving student. It is to be hoped that this stream of benevolence will continue to flow on in ever-increasing volume. There is still room for scholarships of every kind. As a guide not only to students, but also to intending benefactors, a conspectus of these prizes stands in the Calendar of the University. But the need of another form of endowment is beginning to be felt, and I think it my duty to point out to the liberal friends of University education the almost entire absence of lectureships or special means of instruction in connection with the University. I think I am interpreting the mind, not only of a large body of our students, but also of the leading representatives of one of our most important faculties, when I place before you the endowment of Chairs in Law as a University object to which such private liberality may most fitly be directed.

Law Curriculum.

I take the opportunity to refer to this now, because the subject of the revision of the Law Curriculum is one which has engaged much of our attention during the past year. The old system was too much a tacit recognition of the idea that while for a course in Arts, Engineering or Medicine, regular and systematic teaching was necessary, for the attainment of proficiency in Law, the mere keeping of terms supplemented mainly by private reading was a sufficient discipline. The new curriculum which has passed the Senate, has sought to repudiate this idea, and to make work of the Law School a *reality*, by placing under the instruction of its professors a body of young men who shall be *bond fide* students of legal science. But it has become obvious to all who have given attention to the subject, that the reconstruction of the means of teaching is as necessary as the turning of nominal into real students. For this purpose a professoriate which shall have time to devote to the training of these students, is indispensable, a Law College which shall be a centre of academic life to the body of its students, as the Colleges in the other faculties are to theirs. One can understand, perhaps, why any apparent extension of the average period of study is regarded in some quarters with apprehension, if it is looked upon as only introducing a time-qualification, but if the re-arrangement of the studies of our students of law means their introduction to a course of instruction under professors, who will be in a position to discharge towards them the duties of a full professoriate, I should expect to find the change hailed with enthusiasm by all who are worthy of the name of students, and who have any ambition to attain to scientific knowledge in their chosen study. It is not my special function, as it was that of my distinguished predecessor in this office, to speak as the representative of the learned profession, but I should fail of my duty to the University and its students, if I did not place in the fore-front of our academic wants the need of which I have spoken. We are justly proud of the eminent lawyers who have been reared in this University. As a University we welcome to the high position to which he has been raised, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang,—(Applause), a brilliant example of what our Indian countrymen are able to achieve in the field of law, and recognising the special aptitudes which have been displayed by the students and graduates of this University in this department of Academic study, we may well predict a time of high achievement for those who will be privileged to enjoy the fuller opportunities which I trust a not distant future has in store for them.

School Final Examination.

The year that now closes has witnessed some new beginnings, to which I desire to call your attention, Gentlemen, because they will require your watchful and fostering care. The University School Final Examination is in its infancy, and while it is impossible to predict the course of its future growth, it is interesting to note such indications as it has already given of its fitness to accomplish the end contemplated in its institution. Already 145 candidates out of more than 500 have passed this examination, and the number of candidates for Matriculation has shown a corresponding diminution. I have made inquiries regarding the attainments of those who have selected this course, and find that it has attracted from the old examination not the weak and hopeless, but many of marked ability. The standard of examination has not been lowered. On the contrary, by our selection of experienced examiners, and by the standard which we have fixed, we have made it clear that this is not to be regarded as an inferior examination, but one in which a high attainment is to be demanded. It has so far answered our first expectations that it has supplied a proper terminus to the scholastic course of a number of our youths, whose circumstances might have rendered the further career to which the Matriculation Examination might have allured them, one of perhaps hopeless struggle with overpowering difficulty. Far be it from me to ward off from a career of self-denying study those who feel within them an impulse which stirs them to such noble effort. The Universities of my own country are a perpetual witness to the existence of this impulse in many of the noble poor; but it behoves us to see that we do not by influences which are independent of the existence of any such impulse, produce a state of things which may prove injurious to the community as a whole, and detrimental to the interests of that higher education of which we are the custodians. The danger to which I allude, has been felt in other lands, and in more ancient seats of learning, notably in Germany, where the problem of adjusting the position of the *Realschulen* with reference the *Gymnasion* arose in great measure from a consciousness of the same difficulty which we have sought to meet by these tentative reforms which have already, in some limited degree at least, fulfilled their promise.

And now we must look for the fulfilment of another expectation. The change referred to was undertaken in the interests not only of those who had another than an academical future before them, but also of those who were destined for a University career. The conviction has been growing that a University education cannot be turned to advantage by all who arrive at that standard of education, which was wont to be determined by the Matriculation Examination, and that if the door of exit from the School was also the door of admission to the University, many might be misled into paths which they could never follow with advantage or success. It has also been accepted as a true principle in education that culture is more advanced when a smaller number are furnished with the highest means of training, than when it is shared by an excessive number, who necessarily lower the level of collective achievement, because the highest training cannot be placed within the reach of all. This University and its Colleges have never prided themselves on numbers, but they have been rightly jealous of the quality of their results. And now that a generation has passed we may well ask whether this has resulted in any advance on the standard of attainment? It is not uncommon to hear it said in some quarters that there has been little advance, perhaps rather a retrogression. Now I for one have very little sympathy with the vague complaints of the *laudator temporis acti* in relation to the development of our higher education. It is easy to point to those distinguished men who were the first *alumni* of our University, and placing beside them the average results of our own day to deduce the conclusion that our progress has been inconsiderable. But it is forgotten by those who make the comparison that the time of which they speak was the beginning of an intellectual awakening which attracted only the choicer spirits, while the impulse which moved them has now a wider sweep and acts upon a larger mass. If we would institute a just comparison we should compare the *elite* of the many who now crowd the class rooms of our Colleges with those who were the pioneers of the new movement. If the comparison be thus fairly made, I believe we may justly claim that the standard of attainment possible in this University has risen with the general progress, and that a deeper and broader culture is now offered to the *alumni* of our University, deeper and broader because it rests upon the achievements of their predecessors in the same high pursuit. Still there can be little doubt that the student of a by-gone day enjoyed advantages which are less common now. He was more in contact with men who formed the characters and moulded the lives of their pupils. His acquaintance with the life and thought of the West was in some respects also more direct and immediate. His mind, too, was more open to the influences which played upon it, more receptive of the new spirit which was being breathed into it. Perhaps we have suffered in this loss of the student's receptivity, and it may be possible for a greater number to pass through the regular paths of a University education without coming into contact with its higher spirit. If there has been a loss in this respect, it is a loss most real, for it touches that which is most vital in intellectual influence. What has made the influences of Universities so potent? Is it not that they separate so many chosen minds from the meaner influences of the world, that they may infuse into them the higher life of which they are the living channels. Does not every true student recall to mind that lofty *abandon* which placed him in contact with the *genius loci*—the spirit of his *alma mater*, and, how with mind surrendered to its higher influences, he was raised by it to a new and loftier plane. It matters little what a University may gain if it loses this higher power. It is easier to possess it and to wield it amid the awakening impulses of a new epoch, and it can be continuously maintained when these movements have grown into the everyday conditions only by a continuous elevation of the intellectual ideal. I believe that the time has now fully come for carrying into effect what may now reasonably be expected as the fruit of a thirty years' development. Now that the claims of general education have so far been met, the University should feel itself free to work out within its own peculiar sphere its own higher ideal. This conviction working strongly and independently in many minds has brought us face to face with one of the most important of those University problems which have engaged our attention during the past year.

Arts Curriculum.

I refer to the readjustment of the curriculum in Arts. This is a subject on which I feel the deepest interest, and I ask your indulgence, Gentlemen, while I urge the importance of worthily completing the programme of reform upon which you have entered. I am one of those who cordially welcome the resolution to extend the period of study. I know that this resolution does not commend itself to those who regard it as only placing a new obstacle in the path of those who are struggling to attain the University degree, but the grounds on which this complaint is based are in most cases utterly unacademic, and cannot claim a hearing within these walls. It is not the main function of a University to facilitate the attainment of a degree, but to uphold the standard of intellectual culture and to improve the methods by which that standard may be reached. Now the change which has so strongly recommended itself to the Senate has sprung from a conviction that both the standard and the method of study called for revision. On the one hand the constitution of the curriculum in respect of the general distribution of the subjects of study and the position occupied by certain of them, and on the other, the time allowed for study demanded reconsideration. The life of a student with the shadow of an annual examination overhanging it invited our sympathy, and it was felt that if we would raise the tone of University education by redeeming it from the charge of being simply a pursuit of examinations, and making it in reality a scholarly pursuit of knowledges, the time allowed for the study of the higher and more important subjects must be extended so that not in the stifling atmosphere of preparation for examination but in the cooler calmer air of academic contemplation our students should pursue a higher aim.

> Youth should be awed, religiously possessed
> With a conviction of the power that waits
> On knowledge, when sincerely sought and prized
> For its own sake; on glory and on praise
> If but by labour won, and fit to endure
> The passing day.

Another evil inherent in any such system of study is the destruction of independent original thinking. In an overcrowded curriculum the aim of the student is apt to be reduced simply to the mastering of a given number of ideas and opinions in the most convenient manner and in the briefest possible time. What teacher of our youth has not felt this, has not seen it in the apathy which suddenly falls upon a class when he is led to enter into what may often be the most interesting and most fruitful parts of a subject, the secret of which is only revealed when he learns that tradition has settled that such lines of inquiry do not lie within the area of profitable study. I look forward hopefully to the relief which is now promised from some of these depressing influences, and I anticipate among its results, a higher mode of study, the awakening of truer aims, and the deepening of the intellectual culture which is associated with this University. For what are we to understand by the general culture which it is the aim of the University to impart. It does not mean that a student should go forth merely with a set of opinions or ideas, quickly accumulated, upon a large variety of questions. He cannot hope to master all the problems of human knowledge in a three years' course, nor in one of four, but this at least we are entitled to expect that he shall have learned what many of those problems are, that he shall have learned to look at them from many sides, and shall have some grasp of the principles which must be applied for their solution as they present themselves amid the varied experiences of after life. The University has simply introduced him to fields of study which it will be his lifework to cultivate. In the principles which it has inculcated and in the habit of mind which it has endangered it has placed in his hands the instruments, but the work in great part lies before him. If he goes forth simply with a set of ideas rapidly and imperfectly assimilated his after life will be unfruitful, but if he enters life with a mind trained to think, to examine, to realize the mutual bearings of the many objects of his thinking, then the foundations of a University culture have been well and truly laid. (Applause.) To use the words of one who was himself so thoroughly imbued with the University spirit—"A habit of mind is formed which lasts through life, of which the attributes are freedom, equitableness, calmness, moderation, and wisdom." It must be admitted that the habits which a system of rapid acquirement of ideas for the ends of an examination engenders are very different from these. The philosophical habit of mind is entirely absent—one-sided judgments, crude opinions make up the intellectual furniture of such undisciplined minds, and all the worst features of a superficial and unsubstantial education are certain, sooner or later, to develope themselves. It is no part of the aim of University culture as thus conceived to stimulate any particular study at the expense of others equally important in the general scheme. Specializing is a feature of our time in all departments of life, but it seems to me that in education there is much danger in its premature introduction. (Hear, hear.) To a certain extent the special capacities of different minds must be recognised in any completed system, but it has been found possible to introduce specialization of study with real success only in Universities which have seen a high development, and which rest upon the anciently laid foundations of a wide culture in the life of the nation. "A single study is apt to tinge the spirit with a single colour; whilst expansive knowledge irradiates it from many studies with the many-coloured hues of thought till they kindle by their assemblage, and blend and melt into the white light of inspiration." These are words spoken by one of our poets, who was also a University reformer; they express well the true academic idea. The peculiarity in the mental acquisition of the true student is that he has learnt to regard the realm of truth as one, and refuses to know anything in its isolation from other branches of knowledge. From this has come the philosophic breadth of men of true University culture, who have enjoyed the benefits of that illumination which has reached them in reflection from the many-sided body of truth. It has saved them from a narrowness, one-sidedness of thought from which their contemporaries of equal or greater distinction have not been free. There is only one department in which attempts at reform have apparently failed, and to these I shall only refer in order to point out that the failure is apparent only. I refer to the medical curriculum and to the medical degree. It ought to be regarded as a token of the high position which medical science has attained in the College of this Presidency,—a result so largely due to the scientific abilities of those who have guided that education, and of whom frequent mention has been made in this place—that it has awakened a desire in the minds of its graduates to see the medical degree placed on a better footing and brought more into line with that of the older Universities. With these aspirations I most thoroughly sympathise, but I would remind those who put forward the claim to a new designation that their proposal will gain a readier assent if it include also the demand for a higher scientific culture in those who shall obtain the higher denomination. At a time when the means of scientific instruction in the medical college have been improved to so high a degree of efficiency (we welcome with satisfaction to the membership of the Senate to-night, some of the professors on its staff, gentlemen of high academic distinction) any proposal that does not contemplate some elevation of the standard of scientific requirement must be regarded as out of harmony with the progressive spirit of the time. There is perhaps no profession in which the same designation is susceptible of a greater variety of meaning, and in expressing my hearty sympathy with the aims of the Medical Graduates of the University, I venture to hope that the meaning which they will seek to attach to the degree which they desire the University to institute will be worthy of the high position of their College as one of the foremost medical schools in India, and of the progressive character of the science which they represent.

Diploma in Agriculture.

I cannot close this review of the past academical year without alluding to the new departure that has been made in the recently instituted diploma in Agriculture. In the comprehensive scheme which our learned Chancellor placed before you a year ago, the institution of a degree in Agriculture was included in the enumeration of our needs. The diploma which has recently been instituted may be regarded as the first instalment of the fulfilment of that programme. The discussion of this question, Gentlemen, is fresh in the recollection of most of you, and I shall not traverse ground that has been so recently gone over. With much that was said with reference to the aims of University education by those who opposed this addition to the recognised studies, I most thoroughly concur, and I would remind them that the scheme now sanctioned leaves that doctrine intact. No degree in Agriculture has yet been instituted, and it is not likely that any proposal to institute a degree will come before us that does not satisfy the high requirements which they have rightly insisted upon. The form in which the recognition has been granted has been purposely selected to prevent any such result. I think I am not misinterpreting the general feeling of the Senate when I say that until Agriculture is prepared to take its place in the science curriculum of the University, and to satisfy its full requirements it cannot expect the recognition to which it will naturally aspire. Its future as a department of University study will depend on the development of scientific agricultural instruction to a position in which it can fitly rank with (Applause.) If you thus regard it you will not fear the temptation which lies so near, to isolate yourselves in the other sciences to which this University has given its complete recognition. Having thus made clear the nature and extent of the Senate's action, I would ask you to allow me to add a brief word on the general question. If the condition which I have above stated be insisted upon, it appears to me that such an extension of the scope of our University studies is both natural and desirable. The question is not to be settled by any arbitrary definition of the term University, and a corresponding limitation of its sphere. Fortunately, the best authorities are not agreed as to the origin of the term, and it has been left to history to settle the definition from age to age. The term University has been defining itself, and the definition has taken its colour from the intellectual surroundings of each age and, I might add, of each nation. The mediæval conception of the University held sway for a period of unexpected duration. But the spirit of the age proved too powerful for this conception, and one after another the most conservative Universities have been compelled to surrender it. In Germany the liberalising influence has been long at work, and the German Universities owe their present power to the degree in which they have been able to adapt themselves to changing conditions. Local influences, too, have been at work, and subjects of academic study find a place in one University denied to them in another, because the life of which they are the intellectual development does not everywhere present the same features. And who is prepared to maintain that the Universities of India should not develop along lines that may, in some measure, be peculiar to themselves. If the life of the nation requires it, so long as Universities are in touch with that life, they will be bound to respond to this demand. A recent writer has well said: "The University may be described as the higher knowledge of the nation, concentrated and organized for the purposes of extension and communication with a view to the perfecting of the truth and the better formation of men. So considered it must be a living and ever-augmenting body-growth in the sciences taught and in the faculties teaching them is necessary to its very idea. The moment that a University circumscribes the field of knowledge, and says the circle is complete, and no new science can be added or old displaced, it has ceased to be a University and become a mere mill, grinding out arid conventionalisms and barren formulæ good for no human spirit."

The development of scientific instruction in our University is a subject to which increased attention will have to be devoted. About ten years ago a sudden start, almost a revolution, was achieved. But our subsequent progress in the new direction has not been commensurate with our plans and expectations. (Hear, hear.) Whether it be due to a want of the means of instruction or to the national preference for a literary curriculum, the degree or science still fails to attract a large proportion of our students. It is a matter for regret that this department of our University studies is not more enthusiastically cultivated. I am one of those who thought, and still think, that scientific culture is destined to exert a healthful influence upon the mind of India. It was a favourite idea of Lord Bacon and of his time, that particular studies were fitted to strengthen and correct different minds, according to their special habits and peculiarities. I believe that there is an important truth in this old conception, and that the inherited tendencies of the Indian mind will find their complement and corrective in the sciences of observation and experiment. (Hear, hear.) In the analysis of thought, in the contemplation of ideas in themselves and in relation to other ideas, the Indian mind has attained a high development; but this idealizing tendency has led it farther and farther away from the sphere of the actual and the real. Its grasp of objective truth has been weakened, and those elements of intellectual character which are conditioned by it are less prominent. Experiment and observation, contact with facts and laws independent of our subjectivity, and marked by all the features of a commanding reality, are calculated to correct this one-sidedness, to awaken deeper convictions with regard to the absoluteness of truth and with this strengthened love of truth and reverence for truth to help forward the development of the moral and higher side of man's intellectual life. (Applause.) The manifold activities of the past year have led me to speak in detail, and I fear, at too great length, upon the various departments of our academic life. And now, looking upon them as a whole, I would ask your further indulgence while I allude briefly to one aspect of our University life in which I think we are all deeply conscious of our failure. I have already emphasised what I consider to be the specific character of University education, namely, the comprehensive view of knowledge which it places before its true followers, its antipathy to all one-sidedness and incompleteness, its constant effort to gather the vast variety of human knowledge into a unity born of that higher spirit which it is its great mission to inspire. But the conditions under which University education is pursued among us are most unfavourable to the realization of this idea. The student in Arts moves on his separate way, having little communion with his brother student in Medicine, and still less perhaps with his fellow undergraduates in Engineering. In each department knowledge is pursued as if the others had no existence, and thus one of the great liberalizing influences of University life is absent. It is this which should distinguish University culture from mere professional training, and this we have not in any true sense as a constant element in the influence of the University. Is there not wanting something in our organization which would help to unite the lives of all our undergraduates by some bond of common responsibility and common interest. On and occasion like the present we realize for a brief season something of what the fellowship means, and the University has for its students something of the influence of a felt reality. But how to make this influence a continuous influence in the life of our graduates and undergraduates; how to develop that sense of responsibility which attaches to membership in such an intellectual communion, is a problem to which as a University we have yet to address ourselves. I do not believe that we shall ever be able to reap the best fruits of a University culture until this consciousness of organic union has been established, and all are made to feel that they have an interest wider than that of their individual College, wider than that of the Faculty under which they are enrolled. I need not tell you how potent for good is the working of a sympathy thus widened and elevated, and how especially important in this land, unhappily too familiar with separation, is everything which tends to unite and harmonize. Without propounding any plan I place this subject before you in the hope that the consciousness of our need once truely awakened may lead to some earnest effort to supply it; nor with a rising culture, with well chosen and well-sifted material to work upon, is it too much to expect that this hope will be in some measure realized? But the realization of the hope and of all the hopes which have been breathed on your behalf from this chair will depend on the degree in which you, the graduates and undergraduates of this University, realize the responsibilities of the favoured position in which you stand. To some of you this occasion reawakens the memory of the intellectual struggles of a by gone day; others we have just welcomed to their well-won honours, while yet others of you as you look forward along the course on which you have entered, feel your aspiration quickened by their example and achievement. On all of you, as representing the educated men and women of Western India, let me press the thought which is uppermost in my own heart to-day, of the high tasks, the solemn responsibilities which are laid upon you. (Hear, hear.) The new birth of a nation cannot be accomplished without sacrifice and suffering, and you who ought to be in the van of your people's life will be called, if you are found worthy, to suffer and sacrifice most. (Applause.) The conflicts of those who have been the heralds of a new illumination in every age have been many, even when their lot has been cast amongst those in whose minds the same light has been secretly diffusing itself; much greater may you expect them to be when the light in which you profess to walk is that which has reached you through your contact with the life and culture of another nation, while as yet the great masses of your countrymen are untouched by it. Of the antagonisms of thought and life which must spring from these conditions many of you have had experience. Some of you have sought to become the interpreters of these higher ideas to your countrymen, and are striving in the spirit of true enlightenment to remove by example and influence that which is repugnant to your highest convictions of truth and duty. But to how many does the presence of these special trials prove a temptation, a ground for standing aloof from all earnest effort to grapple with existing evils. As intellectual culture in its truest forms is the most broadening of influences, so in its spurious forms it has often proved most narrowing. The man of intellect may live within a world of his own furnishing; his intellectual resources may build up a barrier between him and the outlying suffering world, instead of a wide channel for the outflowing of a rich and varied sympathy. And so you may use the culture which you here acquire. You may think of it selfishly as it increases the field of your enjoyments, as it opens up to you the prospect of personal success, or you may think of it as of all your material and spiritual possessions, as a sacred trust bestowed upon you for the good of your people and country. selfish satisfaction from the ignorance and darkness which surrounds you; rather will you feel that your education has placed at your disposal the knowledge by which this ignorance may be helped, the light which may lessen this darkness. And surely there is no lack of high enterprise to tempt the nobler spirits among you. If the condition of your country presents to the enlightened men among you a path strewn with so many difficulties and trials, it is on this account all the richer in noble opportunity. You do not need to travel beyond your own homes, or beyond the circle of your daily social life, to find a vocation worthy of the high position to which your education has raised you. Do not, I beseech you, stand aloof from tasks so sacred and so holy, however much the doing of them may bring you of the scorn and contempt of the selfish and uneducated among you and around you. Examples are not wanting among you of those who have felt the power of this supreme obligation. Ask them and they will tell you with one voice that in this, the highest use of the education which they have gained as students of the University, they have reaped its richest fruit and its best reward. The performance of task such as these will be the best fulfilment of the charge which has been delivered to you as you stood here to receive your degrees, "that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same." It is a divine law which has attached these high obligations to the privileges which it is the function of this University to bestow. Go forth, then, upon your life's career, resolved to obey it and thus to grow.

> Not alone in power
> And knowledge, but by year and hour,
> In reverence and in charity. (Loud applause.)

The Chancellor's Address.

H. E. the Governor, who next addressed the assembly, said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish to plead not guilty to the indictment which the Vice-Chancellor has at the beginning of his suggestive and admirable address preferred against me. The Vice-Chancellor has accused me of shirking my duty on this occasion in not addressing you. Now, what really did happen was this, that I discounted my speech, and delivered it elsewhere; so that this year you have had an address from the Chancellor and one from the Vice-Chancellor (laughter and applause); and you need not fear that you are going to have a second address from the Chancellor. (Laughter.) I delivered an account of my educational stewardship at Poona, which I might have delivered here; but the reason why I did not deliver it here was that I thought I could show my respect for this great institution in a greater measure by listening to the record of events from the lips of one who himself had had an active share in proposing and carrying the reforms which have been during the last year adopted by the Senate. My expectations have been fully realised. The Vice-Chancellor has not, however, alluded to one fact in your past history, to which it will be my duty to allude now. I mean the Bill which the distinguished late Vice-Chancellor drafted in that capacity for the University. Unfortunately, he forgot the ceremony of adoption when the natural father deserted the child—(laughter)—and the result was that this Bill arrived in the Senate without a father or even a god-father. (Renewed laughter and applause.) In the changed relation between father and child, the former had as a member of Government to look upon it in a different light. As Vice-Chancellor, with the authority which attaches to everything that falls from him in legal and educational matters, he would have undoubtedly justified the conditions under which it was introduced in the Senate. But Government—and I lay great stress on this fact—fully respect the autonomy and the independence of this University,—(applause)—and I can give you no better proof of it than this—that when it became clear to Government that the Bill did not meet in the Senate with that approval which Government expected it would have received, we decided on my honourable friend's suggestion not to promote a measure which, perhaps, was rather in advance of the times, and we are prepared to wait quietly until the University itself appeals to Government in very decisive tones to proceed with the measure. There is one subject to which the Vice-Chancellor has alluded which I know, to the greater part of this audience, is one of the greatest importance—I mean the matter of examinations. I might perhaps, before we part, suggest that to maintain in your examinations that continuity of standards which is so desirable, it may be deemed advisable by you to institute a board of studies to which all examination-papers should be referred before they are issued to the students. (Applause.) Thereby we shall attain that fixity of standard which is required in testing educational results, and at the same time, where necessary, that diversity in standards which science forces upon our educational methods. Now, with regard to the Faculty of Science, which sooner or later the University is sure to have, your standards will obviously be of a very mobile character. You cannot keep science in a ring fence when discoveries are in all quarters of the world tearing down the fence; and, therefore, with regard to science, you will have to alter your standards, as well as your instruction, in accordance with the progress of science. To the Medical Faculty the same truth applies. You have a constant and marvellous progress all along the line; and the University of Bombay cannot decline to keep pace. With regard to the Faculty of Arts, you may rest content in the placid study of those noble old monuments of ancient classical models which remain unsurpassed, and from which alone you can derive simplicity of expression and pureness of style. With reference to the Faculty of Law, your standards must vary, as modern developments make it necessary to change your laws, and it is imperative upon you to take care that the students who pass through that examination should be well versed in the philosophy of law, so that in the interpretation of the letter of the law there should never arise that divorce between law and common sense which, since the days of Justinian, it has been the aim of all great jurists to avoid. (Loud applause.) Now, I have only to bid you a hearty and very cordial farewell. My connection with this University is severed, but my interest in it will remain permanent. (Applause.) I will watch with great interest the proceedings at these your festival occasions, and I shall watch with special interest to see whether the figures of endowments are changed from thousands to lakhs. (Loud applause.) I shall hope to read one of these days that you are trying to emulate those miners in the quarry of Penrhyn who, though their hours of work were reduced—though they were were working only four days a week—still managed to contribute to a college at Bangor, in North Wales, £1,330. The contribution of these 2,000 men were spread over five years, and it was by such means that the college of North Wales obtained an endowment of £30,000. The miners, though not able to be educated at this institution, were convinced of the great benefits which it would indirectly confer upon them. I also shall watch in these proceedings with great of interest the results of those reforms which, though officially I was not allowed to take any part in them, I have so often discussed with both the late and present vice-chancellors. And I trust also to hear that the graduates and undergraduates of this great institution are more and more realizing the very great responsibility which the education they have received here impose on them. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I hope to hear that they are always going along the straight line that, in having before them the virtues—and I am sorry to say the vices—of two civilizations, Western and Eastern, they reject the vices of both, and blend the virtues of both. (Applause.) Then, and then alone, can they lead happy and pure lives. I hope to hear that they are doing all in their power to advance both intellectual culture and moral enlightenment among their own countrymen. (Applause.) The prayer of this University might well be the motto of one of the European universities, which is this "*Sol justiciæ illustras nos.*" (Loud applause.)

The Chancellor then declared the convocation dissolved.

Bombay Graduates' Association.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held at the Presidency Association Rooms last evening, Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud presiding.

Mr. D A. Khare proposed that an address from the Association should be presented to his Excellency the Governor. Mr. Khare, in support of his proposition, referred to the conscientious and able way in which his Excellency had discharged his duties. He said that there was some difference of opinion as to the policy of the Governor yet no one doubted that in all he did his Excellency honestly strove to do what was right. (Applause.)

Dr. Khory seconded the motion.

Mr. Modak said that Lord Reay was the first Governor who had taken the people into his confidence. He had endeavoured to explain his educational policy which showed that he was earnestly seeking to benefit the people.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation. A committee was also appointed to draw up the address.

After some farther business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

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The Ripon Manufacturing Company.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's registered office, No. 9, Hornby Row, under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, the chairman of the board of directors, when the following resolutions were carried:—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, that the director's report and audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss, made up to 31st December, 1889, as circulated amongst the shareholders, be taken as read, and the same are hereby approved, adopted, and confirmed. 2—Proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Raghunathdas Gopaldas, that the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 100 per share, for the year 1889, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital, including the interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1889, be and is hereby, sanctioned, and the dividend be made payable on and after Monday, the 17th February, 1890. 3—Proposed by Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, and seconded by Mr. Tricumdas Naranji, that Messrs. Chathurbhuj Murarj and Hormasji M. Chichgar, who retire by rotation, be, and are hereby, re-elected directors of the company. 4.—Proposed by Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee, that Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Carsetjee Dorabjee Vacha be, and are hereby appointed, auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each per annum. 5.—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, that the nomination of Mr. J. F. Fernandez as director be confirmed. In proposing this motion the chairman said that Mr. Fernandez was an acquisition to the board and had always rendered valuable service. 6.—Proposed by Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, that the thanks of the shareholders are due, and hereby tendered, to the chairman and directors for the valuable services they have rendered to the company during the period under report. 7.—Proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, that the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the agents, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co., for the energy and activity displayed by them in the discharge of their important duties in the interest of the company. In doing so both Messrs. Fernandez and Hormasji complimented the Agents, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and, Co., on the excellent manner in which they had all along managed the company's concerns. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

The Frontier Expeditions.

The Chin-Lushai Expedition.

Kalemyo, Jan. 26.

The Sappers have now returned from Yawlu, having completed the road over the border. All is now ready at our end for the march to Tashon Ywama. Without the Yawlu post, and with the small amount of transport at Colonel Skene's disposal, our column could barely have reached Pate, beyond which we must not go.

The Political Officer from Yawlu helios that the other Chiefs managed to get the Mwebingyie Chief to come as far as Sagaylaing, about half-way to the camp. The remembr

SPORTING NOTES.

VERY often at this period of the year there is a very great diversity of opinion as to which of the two-year-olds of the previous season is entitled to the first place; but on the present occasion there can, I should think, be no objectors to putting Signorina easily at the head of the list. Either directly or collaterally she can be shown to have beaten everything of note, and I should say that she is at least 7lb better than anything which opposed her in 1889. In her three-year-old career she has no very great choice of engagements, which was also the case in her two-year-old days. Although she is returned as a winner of nearly £12,000, she had to go nine times to the post to secure this amount, and was, unfortunately for her owner, omitted from the richest prize of the year, the Portland Stakes at Leicester, which in her absence fell to undoubtedly the second best filly of the season, Riviera. So brilliant was Signorina's career—and she never showed to greater advantage than in the Middle Park Plate, in the best field that opposed her throughout the year—that many good judges are of opinion that she retired into winter quarters with a character certainly equal to that of Ormonde. Fortunately for the owners of the many good three-year-olds, Signorina was not nominated for the Two Thousand, the Derby, or the St. Leger. Had she been put down for these races it would only have been a question of health for her to have achieved a best on record, as she would have been the first filly who had followed in the footsteps of West Australian Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, and Ormonde.

Her most important engagement, and one which her owner will probably prefer to win with her, is the Grand Prize of Paris. She is nominated for the One Thousand, for the Grand Prize at Epsom, for the Oaks on the following day, for the Electric Stakes at Sandown a week later; and then comes her French engagement. In the One Thousand she can be opposed by Semolina, Memoir, Dearest, Enamel, Gold Wing, and Ponza, and it is needless to add that as certainly as Semolina is superior to the others, so surely is she inferior to Signorina. As to her Epsom engagements what her owner may determine on I cannot say; but the Grand Prize on the Thursday would, from a purely racing point of view, be a more interesting contest than the Derby; that is, if she were to be opposed by Surefoot, Riviera, Heaume, Blue Green, and Right Away, who are the pick of those that can meet her. With the exception of Blue Green, however, probably the other four will have been among the runners for the Blue Riband, and probably most of them, as well as Signorina, can be put down as absentees. Chevalier Ginistrelli, if he runs his mare at Epsom, will probably prefer to win the Oaks, and after this she will perhaps be sent direct to France, and will thus miss the Electric Stakes.

Unfortunately, the Twenty-Eighth Biennial at Ascot and the Select Stakes and Great Challenge Stakes at the Second October Meeting at Newmarket complete her list of engagements in "races to come," and it is not advancing too strong an opinion to say that each and every one of them is apparently completely at her mercy. Up to the present she has a perfectly clean bill of health, and it is to be hoped she will reward her owner for his sportsmanlike determination to keep her even although tempted by enormous, and in one or two cases extravagant, offers for her. In the second rank of the three-year-olds come Surefoot, Riviera, Le Nord, and Heaume, who are only removed from the first class simply because of the brilliant performances of Signorina. In an ordinary year the four horses mentioned would stand out conspicuously, and probably each of them is superior to anything we have seen since the days of Ormonde, Minting, The Bard, and Saraband, and when I say this I do not forget Donovan, who did so well last year.

It is not easy to determine the exact order in which Surefoot, Le Nord, and Heaume should be placed after Signorina, but, judging through Mr. Milner's filly, probably Le Nord is on the book entitled to the pride of place. Surefoot never met either Riviera or Le Nord, but in the New Stakes at Ascot he lowered the colours of Heaume, while behind the pair was Hidden Treasure, who had won the Maiden Plate two days before from Rathbeal and Garter, and was extensively backed, although opposing two such high-class performers as Surefoot and Heaume. Surefoot won by a length, and it was generally conceded after this victory that he had been very unlucky to go down before Semolina in the Thirty-Second Biennial at the same meeting. On this form, Surefoot can be made out nearly at the top of the tree. Riviera beat Le Nord by a head on only occasion on which they met, and as for Mr. Milner's filly and the other Palace House representative, Heaume, each has scored once against the other, Riviera defeating Baron de Rothschild's colt in the Portland Stakes at Leicester, this being a set-off against the beating which Heaume had inflicted upon her in the Chesterfield Stakes six days earlier. Riviera disposed of Heaume by a neck, whereas, as stated above, Surefoot beat him by a length. Against Mr. Merry's colt, however, there is to be placed the fact that towards the end of his juvenile career he developed a dreadful temper, and this, unless he has grown out of it, will always cause his supporters plenty of uneasiness.

Gauging the merits of Baron de Rothschild's pair probably Riviera may be taken as a reliable standard, and as Le Nord gave her far more trouble in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster than did Heaume in the Portland Stakes at Leicester, the first-named may be regarded as the better of the two. Le Nord made his appearance two months later in the season than did Heaume, and I am inclined to think that he is an animal that will not show to advantage very early in the ensuing campaign. He looks like developing into a colt of the very highest class, and I should not be surprised to find him champion of the colts when the St. Leger is over. With regard to his early engagements, I should think he will receive a preparation especially for the Derby, and that Baron de Rothschild will rely upon Heaume for the Two Thousand, and perhaps for the Newmarket Stakes—which will be the richest three-year-old race of the season.

It is not often two such splendid colts as Heaume and Le Nord are trained in the same stable, and as in nearly every case engagements have been duplicated for them, Hayhoe should more than hold his own with his rivals. Heaume stands alone for the Grand Prize at Epsom, but both are engaged in the Grand Prize of Paris, for which at least one of the pair will carry his owner's colours, notwithstanding the great superiority of Signorina. Riviera is in some respects the most puzzling of the four to deal with, and knowing as I do that she never ran up to the home expectations until she secured the Portland Stakes, it must be conceded that any owner who possesses a rival much her superior in the races in which she is entered will prove a lucky man. Mr. Milner will probably make up his mind to reserve her for the Derby—unless the value of the Newmarket Stakes should tempt him—inasmuch as in the Oaks she would have to compete against Signorina. She is not entered for the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas, owing to the unfortunate carelessness of the persons entrusted with the posting of her nomination papers. That she will be as well, or perhaps better, suited by the Derby course than either Surefoot, Le Nord, or Heaume I am strongly of opinion, and seeing that she is superior on the book to Le Nord, who is generally believed to be better than Heaume, she must go very close indeed for the blue Riband if her trainer gets her to the post fit and well.

Fillies are, however, in the early months of the year risky animals to depend on, and all those who believe that she ought to be backed for the Derby will nevertheless do well to hold their hands until within a week or two of the race. The four whose merits I have been dealing with are the lot that have been over and over again chosen by backers against the field at even money, but as five to one is likely to be forthcoming against anything for some time to come, I should not myself be in a hurry to close with such a wager.

Several of the possible runners in the Derby, if not entitled on their own two-year-old form to be regarded as the equals of this quartette, have still substantial claims to recognition, and as in addition we have the two Australian colts amongst the candidates prices are not likely to be curtailed to any great extent for a good period. Indeed there are indications that the rates against Surefoot and Le Nord, the two nominal favourites, may be extended rather than otherwise. Up to the present Kirkham and Narellan—who will, if they possess any form at all, do battle for Mr. James White on behalf of Australia—have been supported coupled to win a larger stake than anything else in the race. No attempt has been made to back either of them individually, but I should not be surprised to find that Narellan will prove the better of the pair. Within the last few days they have been given much stronger work than anything they have experienced since their arrival in England, and I need only again remark that if Matthew Dawson is at all satisfied with them there will be no lack of money forthcoming for their support. It is too early in the year to make a selection for either the Two Thousand or the Derby with any degree of confidence, but at the present moment if I expressed an opinion it would be in favour of Surefoot and Heaume for the Two Thousand, and of Riviera and Le Nord for the Derby.—*Meteor (in the Daily News.)*

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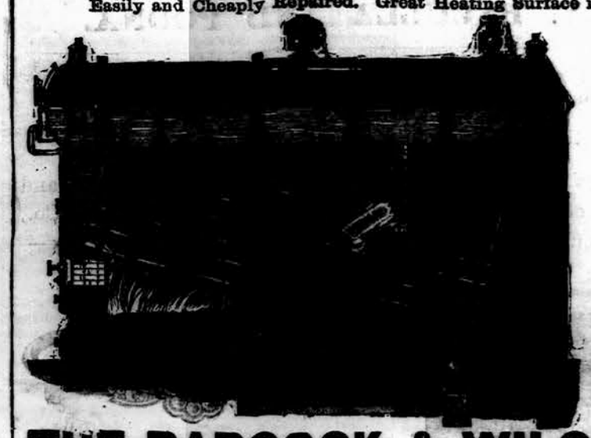

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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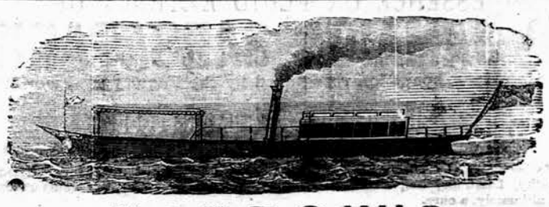

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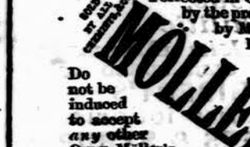
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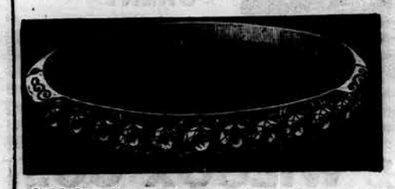

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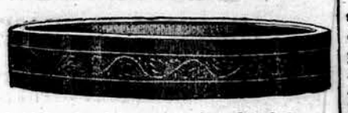

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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1889.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, grated yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on a Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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